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Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

o: 30,043 *R PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15-16, 1979 Established 1887

Energy Search Turns to Hydrogen, Held a Long-Range Successor to Oil

By Marshall Schuman

YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT) — Recent strides in automobile technology have made it clear that the answer to the nation's energy problems, many researchers believe, lies in the long-range successor to oil: hydrogen. "It is the highest energy content on a pound for pound basis of any of the fuels," said Joseph J. Egan, director of the General Motors Research Laboratories. "It is nearly as good a fraction of the energy produced by the combustion of nearly all liquid and gaseous fuels as hydrogen is a nonpollutant that can be produced from coal, both amply abundant and cheap, and thus efforts are being made to overcome the problems of cost, distribution and storage."

'Hydrogen has the highest energy content, on a pound for pound basis, of any of the fuels.'

In a system developed by Daimler-Benz, for instance, the German producers of Mercedes-Benz automobiles have heated and cooled a house simply by filling and emptying its basement hydride tank — which provided hot water and cooking gas as well as fuel for the family car.

The objective in hydride development for mobile and stationary operation is to use as much waste heat as possible, said Helmut Buchner, who is in charge of the Mercedes hydrogen research, which was supported by Germany's Ministry of Research and Technology.

Indefinite Storage

With the hydride tanks, Mr. Buchner said, waste heat can also be stored indefinitely and used when needed. A system using two tanks that are linked but operate at different temperatures provides heat or air-conditioning on demand as hydrogen flows back and forth between them.

As an automotive fuel, hydrogen offers definite pollution advantages, while presenting few technical problems. "The technology is all available right now," said A.R. Steinman, spokesman for Mercedes-Benz of North America. "You can use the same carburetor that is used for propane fuel. And we've done a lot of work with on-board hydride tanks."

production on this thing, and what this is, mainly, is a research vehicle. But we are expecting institutional buyers."

The most difficult obstacles to production of hydrogen vehicles, he said, are mass production and distribution of the hydrogen itself. Somewhat ironically, hydrogen already is in great demand because it is a vital element in refining gasoline and other fuels. It is also used by the chemical industry and for producing ammonia for fertilizers.

As a colorless, odorless and tasteless gas, hydrogen occurs at the rate of only one part per million in the atmosphere, but it is the most abundant element that exists, thought to make up about three-quarters of the mass of the universe and more than 90 percent of all molecules.

There are several methods of production, some dating back to the early 1800s, and all require tremendous amounts of heat and energy.

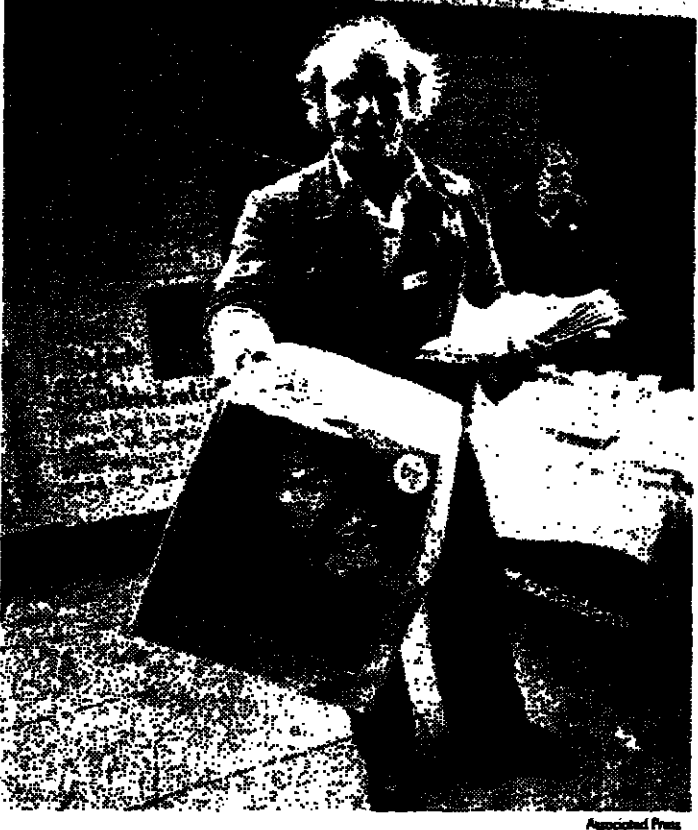
New Process

Now, however, a new process has been reported by engineers at the University of Connecticut, who said they had derived pure hydrogen by applying an electric current to a mixture of powdered coal and water.

And, while the experiments have only been carried out on a small scale, they are indicative of the progress that is being made. Two more difficulties in creating hydrogen vehicles are the weight and cost of their tanks, both for liquid hydrogen — which is another area of experimentation, and which requires a temperature of minus 423 degrees Fahrenheit — and for hydrides.

"The alloys for the hydrides fluctuate wildly in price," Mr. Woolley said. "A year ago, we were putting together tanks for \$3 a pound. Now the cost is \$5 a pound, and the tank in the Omni weighs about 400 pounds."

"We are quite hopeful," Mr. Woolley said, "that better and lighter hydrides will come along."



A party volunteer worker hands out political brochures at a Social Democratic campaign stand in a street of Stockholm.

Ruling Bloc Has Small Lead

Swedes to Elect Assembly; Campaign Close But Drab

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 14 (NYT) — Sweden will decide in national elections Sunday whether to continue its three-year-old experiment with non-Socialist government following a campaign unusual for a lack of discussion of two of the country's most sensitive issues.

Both nuclear policy and the plans of the Social Democrats for deepening socialism in Sweden if they are returned to power were removed as subjects of debate by tacit agreement before electioneering began this summer, leaving a remarkably close but drab and occasionally petty campaign.

The race was without any of the excitement of the 1976 election when voters, seeming to think that there was the prospect of a deep change in lifestyle here, ousted the Social Democrats after 44 years in power and elected a non-Socialist coalition of the Center, Liberal and Moderate parties.

A final survey published on Wednesday by the nation's most reliable polling organization showed the non-Socialist bloc with a 0.3 percent lead over the combined forces of the Social Democratic and Communist parties. The margin contradicted private Social Democratic polls that gave them victory but fell outside the polling organizations' usual ground rules for accuracy and statistical error.

TV Debate

About 3.5 percent of the vote went to center parties, an unusually high percentage here, but officials of the non-Socialist parties said that they were confident that a television debate tonight with the Socialists would winnow away many of these ballots.

The non-Socialist bloc was appealing for another term to develop its policies after three years that produced little to differentiate its kind of government from that of the Social Democrats in welfare benefits, taxes, economic issues or foreign policy.

The nuclear issue — whether Sweden will proceed with the development of nuclear power — was not discussed tonight with the Socialists.

The report, signed by Elmer Staats, the comptroller general, also stated that "Department of Energy actions and pronouncements about the Iranian situation were fragmented and, at times, contradictory."

It said: "The department did not provide the Congress and the public with credible, convincing explanations of the status of gasoline, diesel, and home heating oil supplies."

The agency, which made the report at the request of Sen. Henry Jackson, chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and several other congressmen, usually includes comments from companies or departments mentioned in an investigation. It did not in this report, citing a lack of time.

A spokesman for the American (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Rhodesia Rift Seen on U.K. Charter Plan

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 14 (NYT) — A rift that could imperil the prospects for a settlement of the Rhodesian crisis has developed between the black and white members of the present government in Salisbury, British and African sources reported today at the constitutional conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia reached the end of its first week.

The sources said that Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa had decided to accept the proposals for an independence constitution put forward by Britain on Wednesday and made public this evening. But former Prime Minister Ian Smith, the spokesman for the country's whites, was said to have balked at the parts of the proposals that would weaken the safeguards for the white minority.

As a result, Mr. Smith and other members of the Salisbury delegation — both blacks and whites but with Bishop Muzorewa absent — met at lunchtime today with Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, who is the conference chairman. He was reported to have exerted considerable pressure on Mr. Smith to go along with the bishop, and there was no sign of a change in Britain's position.

Prime Minister Muzorewa's willingness to accept the new proposals, according to British and U.S. officials, reflects his belief that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is ready to recognize his government and lift sanctions if he does so, regardless of the attitude of his foes, the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders. A source privy to private discussions said that Mrs. Thatcher had given the bishop a commitment to that effect, but others said that the idea had been communicated to him only in a very general way.

But if Mr. Smith stands fast, Bishop Muzorewa, who remained in his hotel room throughout this afternoon's one-hour session, eventually will have to face the realities of the situation in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Mr. Muzorewa still desperately needs the white minority's support for military, economic and political reasons.

Meanwhile, the Patriotic Front published tonight its own proposed independence constitution, which does away with guarantees for the white minority altogether. It contemplates an executive president with extremely broad powers not only in the civil sphere but as the head of the armed forces.

The president could dismiss any member of the existing public services (of whom 40,000 are whites) and could confiscate property where he considered that to be "in the public interest," according to Eddison Zvobgo, a spokesman for Robert Mugabe, one of the two leaders of the guerrillas.

"The only thing they don't tell us," an associate of Mr. Smith said bitterly, "is when each of us [whites] gets his turn in front of the firing squad."

Although Mr. Zvobgo put forward the alternate proposal as the work of the Patriotic Front as a whole, there were reports of a disagreement between Mr. Mugabe and his co-leader, Joshua Nkomo, who has moved into a different hotel from the one where he and Mr. Mugabe were both staying at the beginning of the week. The two are tribal, political and to some degree ideological rivals.

Some British officials, though no official spokesmen, have expressed the hope that Mr. Nkomo would break away from Mr. Mugabe, accept the British proposals and make common cause with Bishop Muzorewa. There has been some corridor talk of a new government with the bishop as prime minister and head of government and Mr. Nkomo as president and head of state, but Mr. Nkomo's colleagues so far reject that idea.

U.S. Extends Embargoes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI) — President Carter informed Congress yesterday that he is extending embargoes against Cambodia, Cuba, North Korea and Vietnam for one year.

Watchdog Rejects Explanation

GAO: U.S. Firms Worsened Oil Shortage

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT) — The General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of the Congress, asserted yesterday that U.S. oil companies had aggravated last spring's oil shortage by reducing crude oil production within the United States last winter while oil imports from Iran were disrupted.

In a report to the Congress, the agency said that company and government officials attributed the drop in output to bad weather. The agency said it did not accept that explanation, but did not give one of its own.

The report, signed by Elmer Staats, the comptroller general, also stated that "Department of Energy actions and pronouncements about the Iranian situation were fragmented and, at times, contradictory."

It said: "The department did not provide the Congress and the public with credible, convincing explanations of the status of gasoline, diesel, and home heating oil supplies."

The agency, which made the report at the request of Sen. Henry Jackson, chairman of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and several other congressmen, usually includes comments from companies or departments mentioned in an investigation. It did not in this report, citing a lack of time.

White House Admits It's on the Defensive

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (WP) — A tense day of meetings and sessions, the White House yesterday to protect its energy policy, the White House began with a sometimes heated meeting between President Carter and his principal associates, group of senators who want the House to increase defense spending. The day ended with the evening meeting between these senators, Sen. Nunn and President Carter. Sen. Nunn said that meeting, senior official said, may be the single most important change in the SALT debate.

Carter Meets Congressmen in Bid to Protect SALT

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It was the tenth month in succession that Britain's inflation figures, only 7.8 percent last October, have increased.

Britain's Annual Inflation Hits 15.8%

LONDON, Sept. 14 — Inflation in Britain increased to 15.8 percent, its highest annual rate for two years, government figures showed today.

Retail prices rose 0.8 percent in August, the Employment Department said. The price index rose to a provisional 290.9 percent of its Jan. 15, 1974, base.

It was the tenth month in succession that Britain's inflation figures, only 7.8 percent last October, have increased.

Henry Jackson, D-Wash., accused the administration of foot-dragging on strategic weapons programs, a charge that angered Defense Secretary Harold Brown, who was also at the meeting.

Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., said later that the meeting was a standoff, saying that Mr. Carter did not accept the arguments for further increases in defense spending.

Sen. Hollings said of Mr. Carter: "He's beleaguered. I felt a little sorry for him."

Sen. Nunn said he had told the officials in the meeting — Mr. Carter, Mr. Brown, Vice President Mondale, National Security (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

the Plaza [which Sir Charles did not attend]. I couldn't help it if I was always interviewed, photographed."

An interview that he might have done better to refuse, however, was one that he gave to Claude Allen, the house organ of Sir Charles' worldwide organization. The interview was largely devoted to Mr. Bougenaux's advocacy of profit-sharing, which he instituted at the Plaza.

The praises of profit-sharing, going to 72,000 employees in 41 countries, reportedly angered Sir Charles — although he denied, both in the telephone interview and in advertisements in the French press, that profit-sharing was an issue in the split. He emphasized that profit-sharing had been adopted in other hotels of his, including the George V in Paris. Sir Charles' objection was to what he saw as self-promotion by Mr. Bougenaux.

Profit-sharing at the Plaza goes back to 1969, when Sir Charles tried to buy the Plaza — part of a group including the George V and the Trocadero — from Mrs. Francis Dapre. The Plaza staff staged a strike to protest any sale of the hotel to a foreign group. To save the day, Sir Charles' representatives named Mr. Bougenaux, the head concierge and chief union delegate, as manager of the Plaza.

Mr. Bougenaux accepted the appointment on two conditions: that his nomination be approved by his colleagues and that the hotel institute a system of profit-sharing, or "participation," for its employees. Both conditions were met, and Sir (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Room at the Top: A Paris Hotel's Problems

By Hilde Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT) — The background is the Plaza-Athenes, which some consider Paris' priciest hotel. The plot involves Charles Forté, 70, a British tycoon with 870 hotels and 3,000 restaurants, and Paul Bougenaux, 53, the Plaza manager, who made it to the top from head-concierge overnight.

The money involved is of consequence — almost half a million dollars, which is the severance reportedly paid by Sir Charles' organization, which operates the Plaza, in parting company with Mr. Bougenaux.

Sir Charles' main complaint was that Mr. Bougenaux had started his own consulting firm, which inevitably led him to assist rival groups. The final blow was when he helped the Midland group to buy the Dorchester Hotel in London — a stone's throw from Grosvenor House, Sir Charles' headquarters — and installed his own brother-in-law as manager.

The story [Mr. Bougenaux] was, in fact, working for another company while being employed by me — and being paid for it," Sir Charles said this week by phone from London.

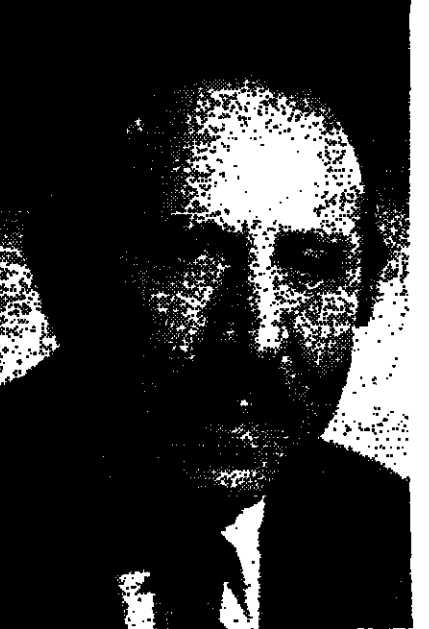
But for Mr. Bougenaux there was, at the root, a drastic difference in hotel management concepts. Sir Charles, he asserted, runs a chain with chain methods — computers, centralization, delegations of experts from the home office, marketing and sales managers, food and beverage controllers, and accountants.

Mr. Bougenaux believed in doing things in his own personal and flashy way. He did not like interference from Sir Charles' men because, he said, "a luxury hotel is not run with accounts. It's run with personalities. I run the whole hotel from my office, all of it, including public relations."

Mr. Bougenaux's high profile and snubbing of the home office may well have irritated Sir Charles — not to mention the fact that he consistently refused to put the logo of Sir Charles' company, Trust Houses Forte Ltd., on the hotel doors. "That would scare away our customers," he said. But he said: "I know I was criticized for everything I did, especially that big party I gave to celebrate the 40th anniversary of (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Paul Bougenaux



Sir Charles Forté

Begins Strong Diplomatic Effort

U.S. Hopes to Avert El Salvador Revolt

By Karen DeYoung
WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI) — The Carter administration has launched a strenuous diplomatic effort in El Salvador aimed at heading off a repeat of the civil war and abrupt transition of power that took place in neighboring Nicaragua this summer.

In the past three weeks, William Bowdler, a diplomat who has become the administration's chief Central American troubleshooter, has made two unannounced visits to El Salvador, where he currently is holding talks with government and opposition leaders.

Early last month, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America Viron Vaky also made an unpublished trip there. Mr. Vaky took a hard line with Salvadoran President Carlos Humberto Romero, reportedly asking him to advance significantly the date of presidential elections now scheduled for 1982.

While Nicaragua's Sandinista guerrillas have vowed not to become involved in El Salvador, and there is no evidence that their government is aiding leftist guerrillas there, the Sandinista victory has added urgency to the situation.

The administration believes El Salvador may become the next country in Latin America to erupt into revolution — a prospect that

both domino theorists and liberals in the State Department would like to avoid.

Although it now has opted for friendly cooperation with the Sandinistas, the administration is still smarting from its failure, despite two major diplomatic efforts led by Mr. Bowdler last fall and during the civil war in July, to install a moderate, pro-U.S. government in Nicaragua.

In testimony last week before the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, Mr. Vaky described El Salvador as the most volatile country in Central America. Calling the small, overpopulated nation a "classic setting for social and political unrest," he said "the prospects for avoiding insurrectional violence are rapidly dimming."

Mr. Vaky outlined "a highly skewed distribution of income, wealth and land," and a class structure that is "one of the most rigid in Latin America." He added that "human-rights violations have been serious... the political system has not accommodated dissent and demands for change well."

El Salvador's high level of political violence has increased dramatically in recent months, as the Sandinista success in overthrowing President Anastasio Somoza has encouraged El Salvador's guerrillas and panicked its rightist military government.

According to San Salvador's archbishop, a leading government critic, 52 persons were assassinated for political reasons in July, allegedly by rightist extremists supported by the government. Among 59 persons reportedly arrested for political reasons during the month, 24 have disappeared without official explanation, according to church reports.

More Destructive

Observers say an insurrection in El Salvador would be more prolonged and more destructive than that in Nicaragua because of the large number of divergent opposition groups.

Three Marxist guerrilla groups claim responsibility for attacks against the government. Three other mass action groups are clandestinely organizing the country's impoverished peasants, students and laborers. The groups rarely coordinate their actions, frequently denounce each other and are all equally attacked by the stridently anti-Communist government.

Splits have begun to develop within the traditionally conservative wealthy class which has been the backbone of support for military-led governments in the past five decades. In the middle are a number of opposition political parties dominated by the Christian Democrats.

Carter Tries to Enlist Support for SALT

(Continued from Page 1)
Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Office of Management and Budget Director James McIntyre and presidential counsel Lloyd Cutler — that the Pentagon's figures show the need for much more spending.

Meanwhile, the State Department attempted to check speculation arising from the disclosure Wednesday that the Soviet troops in Cuba may be there to demonstrate large unit maneuvers to Cuban soldiers.

Spokesman Holding Carter 3d said this is only one of a series of possible missions for the Soviet brigade under study by U.S. intelligence, and he denied that the disclosure was intended to be "a trial balloon or in any way a signal" of a possible way out of the current U.S.-Soviet dispute.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was scheduled to meet Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin again this morning, in their third discussion of the troops in Cuba.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance

and Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin met briefly today in their third round of negotiations on Soviet forces in Cuba. A State Department spokesman said at least one more meeting will be held but declined to say anything else about the situation or the progress of the negotiations.

Diplomats Baffled by Carter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — West European diplomats in Washington are expressing bafflement over President Carter's handling of the dispute over Soviet troops in Cuba, saying it has created new questions about his administration's competence.

The diplomats say Mr. Carter and his aides have not been able to bring the issue under control in the two weeks since they accused Moscow of deploying a combat brigade of 2,000 to 3,000 men in Cuba.

A major cause for the concern is doubt about the charge itself. One source said it was based on intelligence which did not conform to the most elementary rules, namely that every major finding should be doublechecked.

Added to that was the way leading senators of both parties and former secretary of state, Henry Kissinger, were competing with each other to make a strong public posture on the issue.

One diplomat said that the "phony atmosphere of crisis" in the United States was spreading tension to his country. He described the affair as baffling and bizarre.

U.S. Denies Reports

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Sept. 14 (AP) — U.S. Ambassador Robert Voss denied reports that 2,000 U.S. soldiers were flown here in response to the controversy over Soviet troops in Cuba.

About 280 U.S. military personnel

were flown here but they came without arms and only to help this nation recover from the hurricane designated David, Mr. Voss said yesterday.

Nixon Urges 'Tough' Diplomacy

HONOLULU, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Richard Nixon, who has spent two days in seclusion on the island of Kauai en route to China, says President Carter should use "tough, quiet diplomacy" in his attempts to get Soviet troops out of Cuba.

"The Soviets have no choice but to get the troops out of Cuba, even though they deny they're there," but they should be allowed to do so in such a way as to save face, Mr. Nixon reportedly said here.

S. African State Rejected by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI) — The United States said yesterday that it did not intend to recognize Venda, which South Africa has proclaimed an independent black state within its borders.

Holding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that South Africa's policy of establishing separate black states as part of its apartheid policy "was devised without reference to the wishes of the people involved."

"We do not believe this policy constitutes a fair or viable solution to South Africa's problems," the spokesman said. "Therefore, we oppose it. We did not recognize Transkei nor Bophuthatswana. We do not intend to recognize Venda."

Japanese Royal Tour Set

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (AP) — Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko will begin a 10-day visit to the Netherlands, Romania, Bulgaria and Belgium on Oct. 5, the government announced today.



TESTING PISTOL — Prince Sultan Ben Abdel Aziz, the Saudi defense minister, tests a pistol Friday in Vienna. He is on a short visit to inspect Austria's arms output.

From Arab Land Near Settlement

Jewish Squatters Evicted on West Bank

By Richard C. Gross

TEL AVIV, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Soldiers surged through a flaming barricade today and dragged more than two dozen resisting squatters from an illegal outpost on the occupied West Bank.

A soldier received burns and police arrested several demonstrators, the military command said.

Troops moved in at dawn, about 12 hours after residents of Kiryat Arba broke down a fence surrounding their urban settlement and occupied nearby Arab land to protest the government's refusal to permit expansion of the settlement.

The demonstrators lit a ring of fire around two houses trailers and two tents, and soldiers pushed through the flames to get at them, witnesses said. The protesters had erected the structures about 90 feet from the settlement.

The soldiers extinguished the fire and chased the squatters, most of whom, kicking and shouting, had to be carried or dragged from the area, the witnesses said. Army cranes hauled away the trailers and tents, they said.

Kiryat Arba is the largest Jewish settlement on the West Bank with about 4,000 residents and is situated near Hebron, about 17 miles southwest of Jerusalem. There are about 57 Jewish settlements in the area.

The settlers have been demanding the right to expand Kiryat Arba but the government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin so far has refused to grant them more land.

Arctic Ocean May Harbor Vast Reserves of Oil, Gas

BUCHAREST, Sept. 14 (AP) — Vast reservoirs of oil and natural gas perhaps rivaling those of the Middle East lie hidden beneath the ice above the Arctic Circle, a Canadian oil executive said today.

"The Arctic Ocean has the potential to relieve the world of impending energy shortages by providing an important new geographic source of oil and gas," said G. R. Harrison, senior vice president of Dome Oil Ltd.

"The strategic importance of the Arctic has been enhanced by the prospect of its having oil and gas in quantities that may rival the Middle East," he said in a paper presented on the final day of the 10th World Petroleum Congress here.

Dome Oil has recently announced a crude oil strike in the Beaufort Sea, north of Canada's Alaskan border, which industry analysts say could be the most impressive new find in years.

Mr. Harrison said the company hopes to begin exploratory drilling within the Arctic Circle in five years and market the results three years later. Drilling would begin in two or three years further south, where the sea is not frozen year-round, he said. The most serious problem, he said, is drilling through ice as thick as six feet.

Undiscovered Oil

Other experts at the congress have questioned whether any undiscovered oil and gas reservoirs could rival those of the Middle East, but agree that only half the world's total supply has been tapped.

Daily oil production worldwide has been estimated between 54 and 57 million barrels, with just under half from the Middle East, where about half the world's known reserves are located.

China Puts Off Talks in Moscow

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP) — China has delayed for at least a week the scheduled start of talks between China and the Soviet Union. Chinese and Western diplomatic sources said today. A Chinese delegation was to have arrived here Sunday.

A Chinese diplomat said the Chinese negotiators definitely would not be arriving then, and said unofficially that the visit might begin Sept. 23. Western sources said they doubted the Chinese would postpone the talks much longer than a week.

They said the Chinese cited technical reasons for delaying their delegation's arrival.

The army eviction of the squatters marked one of the most violent confrontations on the West Bank between troops and settlers.

The protesters seemed to follow tactics used by settlers in northern Sinai in May when they hurled flaming torches at soldiers.

Likud Resolution

The confrontation on the West Bank occurred less than a day after the parliamentary faction of Mr. Begin's Likud bloc unanimously recommended a large-scale settlement drive in the occupied territories.

The Likud legislators adopted a

resolution urging the government

to solve the problem of land shortage for the settlements in order to ensure their existence and future development.

The resolution called on the government to publish a master plan for the territories — the West Bank, Gaza Strip and Golan Heights — to avoid "constant debate and political crisis over each individual settlement."

The move clearly was a slap at Mr. Begin and supported the settlement proposals of Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon. He has demanded that the government expand four existing West Bank settlements.

GAO Says U.S. Companies Aggravated Oil Shortage

(Continued from Page 1)

Petroleum Institute, the oil industry's central trade association, declined comment because officials there had not seen the report. A spokesman for the Department of Energy said officials there had not seen the report and would not comment at this time.

The GAO report noted that output of crude oil within the United States normally drops with the advent of cold weather. But it asserted that the slump last winter was unusual with a decrease of 4.2 percent compared with 2.6 percent in the previous two years and under 2

percent in the two years before that.

About half of the production drop came from two companies, which were not named, that operate in the Gulf of Mexico. Officials of those companies and of the government's Geological Survey, the GAO said, claimed that bad weather was the cause of the decrease, plus operating problems.

Weather Checked

"We do not believe that weather was the principal cause," the GAO reported, noting that it had checked the weather reports, and found that temperatures last winter were the same or higher than the year before in three of four oil-producing states.

The agency further asserted that international oil companies tightened supplies by allocating to the United States a greater portion of the worldwide shortage than to other countries and by declining to purchase crude oil on the spot market.

But GAO said it found no evidence that the oil companies were hoarding oil in the United States, which critics of the industry said was partly responsible for the swift rise in oil prices since January.

The GAO found that the Department of Energy lacked current information, relied on trade association statistics, and did not include data on actual petroleum demand and all petroleum stocks.

"The department's lack of adequate energy planning and data has led to inconsistent and conflicting administration statements and policies on the United States shortage," the report stated. "It has done little to create a specific plan of action for responding to energy emergencies."

Meanwhile, Energy Secretary Charles Duncan Jr. said he favored allowing the free market system to allocate supplies and set prices for gasoline, which are under government allocation and price controls now.

But he said that a move to remove those controls from gasoline, as they have been removed from home heating oil and crude oil, should be phased in to lessen the social and economic impact of higher prices.

Mr. Duncan also disclosed that he had realigned the organization of the Department of Energy and nominated six new senior officials, who must be approved by the Senate.

The profits made by the Plaza have led to further speculation: With the hotel's employees doing so well — a chambermaid makes almost \$1,500 a month and Mr. Bougenaux's salary was \$100,000 a year, not including profit-sharing — what if they should eventually decide to buy the building?

In any case, Sir Charles and Mr. Bougenaux reached a settlement late last month. Sir Charles, who reportedly is weary of the whole affair, denied that Mr. Bougenaux was to remain with the hotel as an adviser. "I'm not keeping him," he insisted. "From Sept. 26, he is out."

The confusion, he said, must have come from a clause in the severance agreement stating that Mr. Bougenaux "should be available in case we need information as to his past management."

Sir Charles has installed Mr. Bougenaux's assistant, Franco Cenzo, as interim manager. "I think we're on top of it now," Sir Charles said. "At least, I hope so."

Paris Plans to Tame Bad Drivers With Immediate, Higher Fines

PARIS, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — The government has decided to tame undisciplined automobile drivers in France by hitting them where it hurts most — in the pocketbook.

Under a road safety bill now being discussed at Cabinet level, drivers will face stiffer penalties for speeding, and they will have to pay their fines on the spot. The bill will go before Parliament later this year.

Until now, fines for driving over the speed limit ranged from 160 to 600 francs (\$37 to \$140). Under the new bill, the lightest fine will be 300 francs (\$78).

Furthermore, the offending drivers will be asked to immediately. If they cannot pay, they will be allowed a month's reprieve, but the fine will be doubled automatically. Further delays will mean that the original fine will be tripled. Repeating offenders will lose their driving licenses.

Speaking in favor of the bill on television, Justice Minister Alain Peyrefitte said that the death toll on French roads was the highest in Western Europe and that enforcing the limits would reduce the rate of fatal accidents. Officials explained the high rate of accidents by the fact that more than half of French drivers ignore the speed limits.

The limits are 60 kilometers (37 miles) an hour in built-up areas, 90 kilometers (55 miles) an hour on ordinary roads and 130 kilometers (80 miles) an hour on superhighways.

As Legal Reforms Near

Press in China Increases Coverage of Crime, Trial

By James P. Scobie

PEKING, Sept. 14 (NYT) — With a new legal system scheduled to go into effect in China on Jan. 1, Chinese newspapers and radio and television stations have been carrying more reports about crime and punishment in an apparent effort to prepare people for the new era.

In recent weeks, accounts of murders, rapes, robberies, blackmail, extortion, gang fighting, embezzlement by party officials and cheating on college examinations have appeared in the regional and national press.

So far only cases that have been solved and criminals who have been punished have been mentioned. In reports about trials, people have been found not guilty, although some tell about sentences that have been reduced or even overturned when defendants were found to have been accused wrongly.

Crime news is relatively new for China; officials in the past barely acknowledged that it existed. What follows is a sampling of what has been reported from the Chinese police blotter.

On Aug. 18, a 43-year-old Peking driver convicted of having raped and murdered a 26-year-old farm woman was executed by a firing squad.

The driver, Li Fengzhen, who worked for the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, picked up the woman at the Peking railroad station. He had stopped to visit a friend while en route from a state farm in north-east China to his home in Shanghai. The driver killed her with a hammer in his car. He was arrested on Feb. 10. His trial was televised in July. His appeal was rejected, as were his pleas for leniency.

Since the beginning of the year, Peking courts have been open to the public for both criminal and civil cases.

"Only those who have committed extremely heinous crimes face the death penalty," the Chinese news agency said in a commentary. "Capital punishment is used as little as possible, and the courts emphasize education supplemented by punishment."

In a front-page article last week in the People's Daily, a reporter charged that communes in Jiangxi province were being forced to buy two-thirds of their chemical fertilizer through "the back door" at factories that charged prices 40 percent higher than those charged by the state. The article said that factory workers, directors, managers and even truck drivers, extorted gifts and payoffs from the commune farmers in exchange for fertilizer, spare parts, fuel oil and diesel fuel, but that the farmers still had to pay high prices.

When some of them tried to ex-

pose the Jiangxi county fertility factory in a letter to the province newspaper, the factory abruptly refused to sell them any fertilizer. "Even if the farmers get angry, it have to 'continue smiling,' the article said. "Otherwise they will be off from the materials they via need."

A police brutality case in H bin, the capital of Heilongjiang province, has resulted in meetings at which party officials and workers emphasized that "person is above the law," according to the Heilongjiang Daily.

On May 21, the newspaper said two Harbin policemen left a party without permission and were early drinking at a restaurant. Another man got into an argument with Hu Lingyun, a worker for a transportation company. A fight erupted. They hit Mr. Hu, took him to a police station and beat him until he fainted. He died later in a hospital. Harbin police investigated and released the two policemen and other workers.

China recently has been moving to liberalize its legal system with a variety of reforms, including public trials. The government July published a criminal code the first time.

Panel Back

(Continued from Page 1)

access to opposition sources; then, early in the morning, a back to the darkened secretariat delete the phrase.

Three months ago, prop measures to protect or license journalists were attacked vociferously by delegates to the annual meeting of International Press Institute in Athens.

Recommendations on free reporting were championed not by Western members — such as Hubert Bueve-Mery, the founder of the French daily Le Monde, Elie Abel, a professor of journalism at Stanford University — but by several Third World experts.

Moderation Urged

George Verghese of India's Mochel Publishers of Indonesia, present editors of their own country, have pressed for a moderate approach that strengthens the press developing nations without hindering the international flow of news.

It was not immediately known whether any commission member planned to issue dissenting minority reports, the sources said. They added that the report must be discussed within the Unesco secretariat before its formal presentation.

After today's meeting, Mr. McBride said that he was "pleasantly surprised at the measure of consensus during the session, which has very constructive."

He said that drafting of the report would be completed in Paris late November. The commission, named by Amadou Mahtar Mbo of Senegal, the Unesco director general, has a broad mandate to examine all communications problems — from satellite transmissions and facilities are able to national media to the flow of information in the world.

2 Killed in Shootout

With Spanish Guards

LA JONQUERA, Spain, Sept. 14 (Reuters) — Two men were shot to death today in a battle with Spanish Civil Guards at this post on the border with France, police sources said.

They said the shooting started when the guards stopped a Paris-registered van carrying three Spaniards. One drew a pistol and a brief gun battle ensued, in which two of the van's occupants were killed, the source said. The third man was detained.

Swedes to Elect Assembly

Campaign Close But Drab

(Continued from Page 1)

opponent of nuclear power as its major source of energy — never entered the campaign because all the parties agreed shortly after the Three Mile Island accident in Pennsylvania to hold a separate referendum on nuclear policy next March. This referendum, some Swedes argue, is really a more significant decision for the country than Sunday's vote because the outcome will determine the future development of the economy that supports the welfare state.

Before campaigning really began this summer, the Social Democrats artfully sidestepped the question how far they want to take Sweden into socialism, an issue that hurt them three years ago, by saying that they would wait until a party congress in 1981 to review their policy calling for the phased take-

over by the country's trade union of majority control of the state's Swedes' private companies.

Without much discussion these issues, the parties have concentrated on offering something everyone can agree on. The Moderate, the far right, right-wing party in the lower house, political opinion has been stressing that they have deep social conscience, and the Social Democrats have been trying to appeal to homeowners. Each in the race has an income tax reduction plan, but only Moderates do not go so far as to cut through other new laws.

Although the Moderates are expected to be elected, 50 per cent of the voters in the last year's election in the last year's election, the Moderates have been stressing that they have deep social conscience, and the Social Democrats have been trying to appeal to homeowners. Each in the race has an income tax reduction plan, but only Moderates do not go so far as to cut through other new laws.

The non-Socialist parties' strongest argument to stay in power would seem to be the upswing of the country's economic growth since after a deep recession in 1974 and 1975.

The problem of restructuring the economy away from parasitic welfare state, has not been solved, but a devaluation of the krona and a restrained two-year agreement signed last year the unions has re-established Swedish competitiveness in export markets. The GNP is expanding at a rate of about 5 percent for the year of the highest in the West.

But to support industry and maintain jobs, the budget has had to be tightened since last year's election. The 1980 budget has been reduced by 12 billion kronor. And for the first time, Sweden has a budget deficit.

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سكوتس الاربعة

By Getting Elected to It

Critic Hopes to Crack Texas Oil Agency

By Bill Curry

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 14 (WP) — On the south side of town sit the tawny-brick offices of perhaps the most powerful state regulatory agency in the United States.

Under construction next door is the Petroleum Building, a convenient location for oil interests to do business with the agency.

The agency is the inadequately named Texas Railroad Commission which regulates everything from trucks and rails to coal and oil, and that proximity symbolizes what critics see as an all-too-frequent and much-too-close relationship between the regulators and the regulated in Texas.

Jim Hightower, who ran Fred Harris' 1976 campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination and who for the past three years has been editor of the Texas Observer, an anti-establishment bimonthly, has decided that the best way to take on and change the railroad commission is to get elected. "Muckracking without politics" he says, "is frustrating."

"There comes a time," he said in a farewell Observer column, "when writing about the bastards isn't enough."

Mr. Hightower, 36, now has a campaign office, \$75,000 in campaign commitments, a committee of prominent Texas liberals behind him and an extraordinary challenge in front of him: cracking a state agency whose cloistered clubbiness is almost as revered as the Alamo.

eight biggest coal producer. It sets natural gas prices for all rural communities and many cities of the nation's third most populous state. And it regulates rates and routes for 35 railroads and 1,946 bus and truck operators.

The commission was established in 1891 to protect the public from the railroads, but as it took on new responsibilities and the federal government increased its regulation of the railroad, the commission's railroad activities were diminished greatly.

The commissioners traditionally have been appointed by the governor between elections and then have faced voter approval as incumbents heavily financed by utilities, oil and gas producers and the trucking industry.

The commission "has the power to really make a difference," Mr. Hightower said. "The railroad commission punches buttons and pulls levers. It's not a debating society. And it hurts people."

He feels that one person could be effective on the commission and last year the Observer endorsed one of the state's more erratic politicians for the job, Jerry Sadler.

Mr. Sadler lost to John Poerner, whose campaign was heavily financed by the industries that the commission regulates and their law firms. Ninety-five contributors, practically all of them with oil and trucking interests, gave \$172,000.

Mr. Poerner had been appointed by then-Gov. Dolph Briscoe to replace the retiring Jim Langdon. He was elected last year to finish Mr. Langdon's term. He is up for reelection next year to a full six-year term.

James Nugent's seat also will be on next year's ballot. Mr. Nugent, like Mr. Poerner, was named to fill a vacancy created by a resignation, and the remaining two years of that term will be filled in next year's November election.

Mr. Hightower has not yet announced which of the two seats he will seek in May's Democratic primary. "I'll run against the one I feel most represents the established way of doing things," he said.

Neither Mr. Poerner nor Mr. Nugent has announced any intentions about the election.

"We're a new breed of commissioners," says Mr. Poerner, who has put his oil, coal and other mineral

interests into a trust while he's on the commission. "We're independent. We don't do political favors. Everyone has got to win his case on its merit. Why are people we regulate unhappy with us?"

"I'm not anti-business," says Mr. Hightower. "I'm anti-monopoly." As editor of the Observer he has defended independent banks against big money, independent service stations against big oil and little recording companies against big music. According to his populist philosophy, he who owns controls, and he who owns too much controls too much, including state agencies.

In recent months, the Observer has addressed itself to several issues in the domain of the Texas Railroad Commission — strip mining for lignite, the utility companies, the abandonment of rail service to small communities. In April, as Mr. Hightower was consulting with possible supporters for a Railroad Commission campaign, he criticized the commission in the Observer, particularly Mr. Poerner and Mr. Nugent.

Early Interest

He acknowledges that of late the Observer "did take a keener interest in the railroad commission, but it's a legitimate issue. And nobody pays attention to it. The press isn't there." Besides, he adds, there's a "long tradition of newspaper people in Texas politics."

His interest in economic power began with his days at the Agribusiness and Accountability Project in Washington, where he wrote the book, "Hard Tomatoes, Hard Times."

Mr. Hightower is an effective stumpster who can get a crowd worked up while denouncing big business and praising Texas, Texans and Texas traditions. He's a native Texan, and he's been trying to tell people that the state is being bought "by a moneyed establishment that has failed wherever they've been."

He laments the passing of Texas businesses to distant corporations selling stuff called old El Paso, Austex and Texson. He criticizes an oil industry that has convinced Texans it is their oil when it really belongs to corporations based in New York, Chicago or Europe.

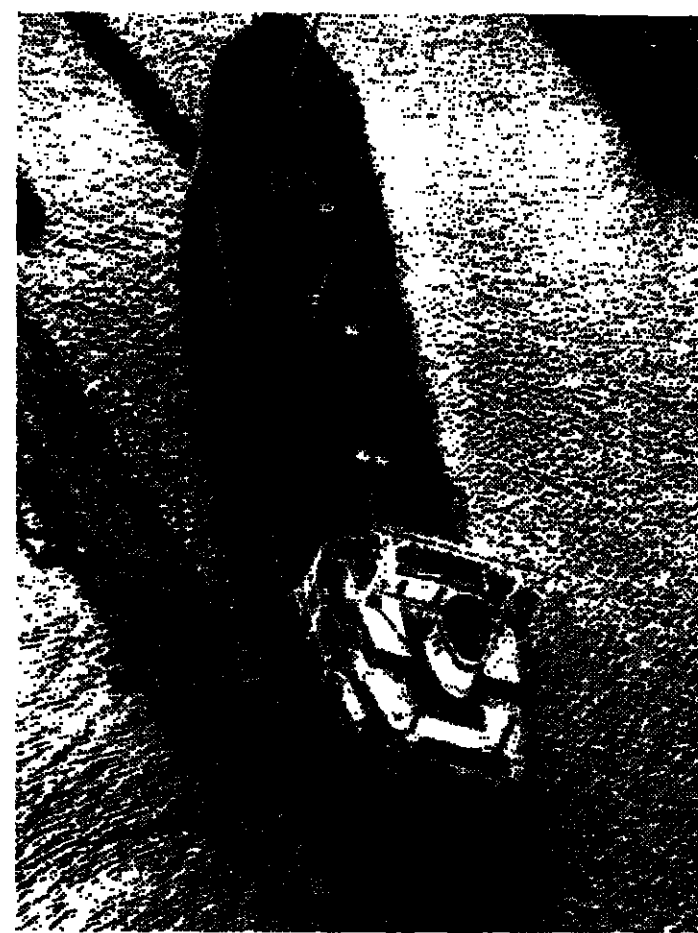
He has sided in the Observer with labor, elderly activists, solar advocates, railroad passengers and striking farmers.

Canada Caper: Civil Servants To Play Office

OTTAWA, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Bureaucrats have decided proficiency at stalling, buck-passing and throwing paper airplanes merits recognition. So next week civil servants from 26 government departments will compete — for charity — in the premier Canadian Public Service Games on the green beside the Supreme Court.

Events will include the bureaucratic shuffle, the 5-kilometer lateral transfer, the briefcase and paper-airplane tosses and the red-tape cut.

The shuffle calls for entrants to take one step forward and two back over 50 meters. The rules describe the maneuver "as a standard management practice in the public service... when the appearance of action is deemed more important than the actual action." Those whose steps are not full and decisive will have their pay frozen.



A tanker in Mobile, Ala., ran aground on dock Wednesday night after being torn loose by winds from Hurricane Frederic.

Carter Tours Gulf Area Devastated by Hurricane

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 14 (UPI) — President Carter took a helicopter tour of the Gulf Coast today to view the damage from the hurricane designated Frederic. It was the worst damage to the area since the hurricane called Camille smashed ashore 10 years ago.

The president said Frederic may have been "equal in damage potential to Hurricane Camille." Early estimates, as a matter of fact, show that the property damage might exceed what occurred with Hurricane Camille. The 1969 hurricane caused \$1.5 billion in damage.

Mr. Carter yesterday declared 30 counties in Mississippi, Alabama and the Florida northern Panhandle as disaster areas. He said mobile homes will be moved in to provide temporary housing and other federal aid will be made available, including homeowner and small business loans.

Frederic, one of the most intense Gulf hurricanes of the century, weakened rapidly over land and dissipated into squalls over northeast Alabama last night. Its destruction far surpassed that of the hurricane designated David in its trek up the eastern seaboard last week.

At least nine persons were killed in Frederic's sweep across a 100-mile front stretching from Florida's Panhandle through Alabama to western Louisiana.

State officials in Alabama, citing a lack of food, gasoline and electrical power, urged coastal residents to stay away from their homes. The officials said returning residents would only add to the problems of cleaning up the heavily damaged area and restoring essential services.

They said electrical power has not been restored completely, water supplies are short in some areas, gasoline supplies are unavailable in most areas, and food supplies are running short.

Robert Gamble Jr., Mobile County director of safety and disaster services, said two Red Cross disaster shelters were providing

food, water and emergency services today.

Police and Civil Defense authorities said they had decided to reopen the Pensacola Beach, Fla., area today to residents only. The suburban area of about 1,000 homes was especially hard hit by the hurricane Wednesday night and early yesterday. Police said a curfew would be in effect from 8 p.m. until 6 a.m. to discourage looting.

At 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. curfew was also in effect in Mobile where police arrested 15 persons last night for curfew violations. Sixteen looting arrests were made yesterday.

The resort communities of Gulf Shores and Dauphin Island in Alabama were almost uninhabitable today. A drawbridge that was Dauphin Island's only link to the mainland was destroyed. Most of the vacation homes in Gulf Shores, stretching from the town 25 miles to the tip of the Fort Morgan Peninsula, were heavily damaged or destroyed.

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FBI Raid Is Ruled Legal; Trial of Scientologists Set

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 — A federal judge handed a setback to the Church of Scientology yesterday by ruling that FBI agents acted legally in seizing 48,000 documents from the sect's offices in Los Angeles last week.

Judge Charles Richey of U.S. District Court denied the church's motion to suppress the evidence, clearing the way for a criminal trial

of nine Scientologists on conspiracy charges.

The trial, scheduled to begin Sept. 24, will be based largely on documents that the FBI obtained at two Scientology offices in Los Angeles in July 1977, according to government attorneys.

The documents seized in the raids had been stolen, apparently by church members, from offices of the Internal Revenue Service and the Justice Department, government lawyers have contended.

Held Reasonable

Judge Richey, who held three weeks of hearings in Los Angeles this summer on the legality of the raids, said that he regarded the large scope of the FBI operation and the fact that a religious group was the target.

But, in a 49-page ruling upholding the conduct of FBI agents, the judge declared: "No one in our civilized society is pleased by searches of churches lasting 20 hours and involving over 150 FBI agents. However, the Fourth Amendment does not provide a mechanical rule that prevents searches of certain places, at certain times, by more than so many people."

The bottom line is reasonable. Judge Richey added. "Overall, the FBI agents who executed the search warrants at issue in this case performed a very difficult job in a most reasonable manner."

Church of Scientology officials reacted sharply to Judge Richey's ruling, saying that the judge had given the government "a license to steal."

11 Indicted

Eleven high-ranking church members, including Mary Sue Hubbard, the wife of the church's founder, Ron Hubbard, were indicted by a federal grand jury last year for allegedly conducting a conspiracy that included infiltrating, burglarizing and bugging the Justice Department, the IRS and other U.S. agencies.

Only nine officials, however, are expected to stand trial. Two others have remained in Britain and are fighting U.S. extradition proceedings.

The church has said that it will show during the trial that the government, not church members, has done wrong. It has accused the government of harassment and persecution.

Judge Richey's ruling on the Los Angeles raids differed from an opinion handed down here Aug. 24 by U.S. District Court Judge William Bryant, who ruled that a simultaneous FBI raid two years ago on church offices here was illegal.

Judge Richey, however, said that Judge Bryant's ruling would have no bearing on the Scientologists' trial. Documents obtained in the Washington raid were never shown to the grand jury who returned the indictments, and only the Los Angeles documents will be used at the trial, he said.

Los Angeles Times

FBI Expands Investigation Into Drug Use by Jordan

By Philip Taubman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT) — The FBI has "expanded" its investigation of alleged cocaine use by Hamilton Jordan, the White House chief of staff, after receiving new accusations that Mr. Jordan used cocaine at parties in Los Angeles in October, 1977, according to Justice Department officials.

The new allegations were made last week, just as the bureau was wrapping up its inquiry into an earlier charge that Mr. Jordan had used cocaine at a New York discotheque. The officials said that the bureau had turned up nothing to substantiate that allegation.

The broadening of the inquiry, Justice Department sources said, makes it more likely that Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti will have to appoint a special prosecutor to investigate the charges against Mr. Jordan.

The White House aide has flatly denied using illegal drugs at any time. Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said yesterday of the new allegations, "Hamilton denies it. It's completely untrue."

Acting under the Ethics in Government Act, the FBI has been conducting a preliminary investigation into allegations that Mr. Jordan used cocaine last year while visiting the Studio 54 discotheque. The charge was made by owners of the club, who are under indictment for tax evasion. Possession of

cocaine, if a first offense, is a misdemeanor under federal law.

The ethics act, passed last year, requires the Justice Department to conduct a preliminary investigation into any allegations against top government officials that involve a federal violation more serious than a petty offense. The purpose of the inquiry is to determine whether the case is unsubstantiated or should be pursued by a special prosecutor.

The FBI was concluding its inquiry into the Studio 54 accusations when the new allegations were made last week, according to department officials. The inquiry, they said, had turned up nothing to support the charge that Mr. Jordan had used cocaine at the discotheque, and probably could have been closed without appointment of a special prosecutor.

However, the new charges have been treated by the Justice Department as new aspects of the original investigation and as a result, a senior official said, the investigation has been "expanded."

Mr. Jordan has complained that the ethics law leaves him and other top government officials vulnerable to anyone who chooses to make an accusation against them, whether the charge is true or not.

Bureau officials declined to identify the source of the new charges, and Homer Burton, assistant director of the FBI, said that the bureau would not comment on the Jordan case.

Officials at the Justice Department did provide an outline of the allegations, however. According to these officials, Mr. Jordan, Tim Kraft, then the presidential appointments secretary, Patrick Caddell, a public opinion pollster, and John Golden, a friend of Mr. Jordan, have been accused of attending a private party in Beverly Hills on Oct. 22, 1977, at which cocaine was used.

These officials said that Mr. Jordan was said to have been seen inhaling cocaine at the party, and the three others appeared to be using it, though apparently no one claims to have seen them inhale it.

Mr. Caddell, Mr. Golden and Mr. Kraft all denied the allegations in telephone interviews yesterday.

FBI Admits It Spread Rumor On Seberg Baby

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP) — The FBI acknowledged today that it was responsible for spreading a rumor that actress Jean Seberg, who committed suicide recently in Paris, was pregnant by a U.S. class activist.

Miss Seberg was buried today in Paris.

The FBI released a memorandum dated April 27, 1978, from its Los Angeles office to its New York office, then FBI director, asking permission to spread the story to "cause [Miss Seberg] embarrassment and serve to cheapen her image with the general public." In its reply, which was also released today, FBI headquarters said: "Jean Seberg has been a financial supporter of the BPP [Black Panther Party] and should be neutralized. Her current pregnancy [blank space] while still married affords an opportunity for such effort."

The FBI said that, as a result, Joyce Haber made a reference to the story in her column in the Los Angeles Times the next month. The story referred to a "Miss A" who was an international movie star who supported the "Black Revolution." A version of the story was later carried by Newsweek magazine.

The existence and content of the FBI memorandums was reported last February in the International Herald Tribune (IHT, Feb. 13).

In an interview this week (IHT, Feb. 8), Miss Seberg said that she was pregnant when she learned of the story. She was so upset by it that she went into labor immediately, she said. The child died shortly after the premature delivery. She also denied that the child's father was a Black Panther. Romain Gary, who was divorced from Miss Seberg in 1970, has charged that the story ruined her life and that the FBI is responsible for her death.

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22 x	40,000 DM	=	880,000 DM
26 x	30,000 DM	=	780,000 DM
30 x	20,000 DM	=	600,000 DM
303 x	10,000 DM	=	3,030,000 DM
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Opes of Campaign Grow among Kennedy Backers

By Lee Irschick and Edward Walsh

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (WP) — New York Democrats, rallying to the support of another Kennedy bid, pledged \$46,000 yesterday to help their increasingly less than enthusiastic first test 1980 campaign.

Edward Kennedy's hints he will challenge President Carter next year attracted to the raising event a large crowd of many of whom supported Carter in 1976. State Attorney General Robert Abrams and Wil Woodward of New York began the occasion three days ago, but half the acceptance in during the last four days, going to Ethan Getto, an aide to Abrams.

The gathering was born out of elected officials except Mr. Abrams and none of the famous of past Kennedy campaigns to the apartment of Mr. Woodward, a wealthy young Democrat losing 1978 campaign state Senate seat cost almost \$100. But the anticipation of a bid campaign fueled the many guests who spoke of going in on the ground floor, a new twist to presidential politics, the money raised yesterday in New York will be spent in the 13 Florida Democratic caucuses that will have no direct bearing on delegate selection to the Democratic convention.

Expresses Optimism
The month from today, history is made," said the leader of Florida draft-Kennedy forces, Sen. Robert Kennedy.

Abrams and other Kennedy supporters have emphasized Mr. Kennedy's strength in Florida, a state which has visited many of the Kennedy family.

Weekly Paper Butts in U.K.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (AP) — Britain's weekly news magazine in its first issue since Sept. 10 has made its debut today under the name of a multimillionaire who has been criticized by the British for being leftist.

UPI — The exclamation is part of a title — started with 142 glossy heavily splashed with cold items ranging from a profile of Premier Jack Lynch to an alleged KGB influence in an '80 spokesman said that all 50 copies sold out at 50 pence (U.S. cents) each.

It is the brainchild of Sir James Smith, who publishes the St. Magazine in London. In St. Magazine, Smith dropped a not libel action against the once-private Eye in exchange for an apology printed on a full page of a London paper and partial payment of his legal expenses. The magazine had alleged that Sir Smith had withheld evidence in a murder case.

U.S. Panel Says 2 Million Women are Dependent on 'Anxiety' Drugs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI) — The head of a congressional task force on women said yesterday that an estimated 2 million women — far outnumbering men — have become dependent on painkillers and tranquilizers.

Rep. Cardiss Collins, D-Ill., said that women accounted for two-thirds of the 200 million prescriptions given each year for tranquilizers, sedatives, painkillers and stimulants.

"We are all prone to thinking of drug abuse in terms of the male population and illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine and marijuana," Rep. Collins said. "It may surprise you to learn that a greater problem exists with some 2 million women dependent on legal prescription drugs. Furthermore, it is estimated that some 5 million women are abusing alcohol, often in combination with other drugs."

In opening hearings to publicize the problem, Rep. Collins said, is one of the few women in Congress and as chairwoman of the subcommittee on Alcoholism, I feel a particular sense of duty in dealing with this subject. One of the primary functions of this task force will be to educate public awareness to encourage preventive measures and adequate treatment."

Cuban Bunion, U.S. Hotfoot

The longer the controversy continues over 3,000 Soviet combat troops in Cuba, the clearer it becomes that the chief damage the United States may suffer would be self-inflicted. U.S. security would be substantially diminished, not enhanced, if the SALT treaty is killed in the effort to force withdrawal of the Soviet brigade, even if the effort succeeded. It would be like trading a nuclear bomb for a hand grenade.

This realization evidently has finally dawned on Sen. Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who led the pack threatening to hold up SALT, although previously he had opposed any kind of linkage. Sen. Church has returned to his earlier position by joining with Sen. Jacob Javits, the committee's senior Republican, to go ahead with hearings to prepare the treaty for Senate floor debate. They will leave the Cuban negotiations to President Carter and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, as they should.

There are other ways to resolve the immediate conflict. Soviet troops appear to have been in Cuba for years. A military threat to the United States has not materialized overnight just because Washington, belatedly, has learned of their presence. The immediate question concerns the newly discovered Soviet headquarters, evidently created last fall, to

command the 3,000 troops as a unit: What is its purpose? If it is in fact a first step toward strengthening the brigade and giving it an offensive capability, that is something that Secretary Vance should work to head off in his talks with Ambassador Dobrynin.

The United States should not ignore the general Soviet effort to use Cuba and Cuban troops as proxies in a bid to enlarge Soviet influence around the world. If the Soviet Union wants to expand the cooperative element in the Soviet-U.S. relationship, military competition must be reduced, not intensified. The sensitivity of Cuba to Americans makes it an obvious place for the Soviet Union to tread carefully, as the excitement of recent days has shown.

It will take time to make progress on the linked issues of Soviet military activity in Cuba and the future of the entire Soviet-U.S. relationship. Rash acts of retaliation are not likely to be helpful. Neither are the exaggerations that Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., now uses as sticks against SALT. And neither is Ronald Reagan's arresting proposal that the United States "should not have any further communications with the Soviet Union" until the troops go home. Neither peace nor peace of mind can be achieved by amputating a foot to treat a bunion.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Martian View of VAT

The Martian stopped by the office yesterday to inquire about the value-added tax — the famous VAT that is enjoying a surge of popularity in Congress.

We explained that the VAT amounts to a federal sales tax. It would be levied at each stage of manufacturing, on the value added to the product. Unlike the present sales taxes, it would be rolled cumulatively — and invisibly — into the product's price.

"But why do you want to get into all that," the Martian asked, "when you have a perfectly good income tax system?" We replied that the concept is currently embraced by those businessmen who see a need to encourage investment. An income tax is levied on both the income that's spent and the income that's saved. VAT would hit only the spending. It doesn't touch capital as it accumulates. And since poor people spend more of their money, and save less, than their more prosperous fellow citizens, VAT also tends to shift the tax burden downward on the income scale. We pointed out that there are many people, particularly on the upper rungs of the ladder, who believe that it would best serve the public interest to move some of the taxation a little lower.

"It's a brilliant example of the U.S. political system," the Martian finally said, having thought the whole thing over. "The VAT as I understand it is now supported by Sen. Russell B. Long and Rep. Al Ullman, both Democrats. Their principal opponent so far is a Republican, Rep. Barber Conable. It's a classic case of the party of business and established capital — the Democrats — versus the

party of the people. We hadn't thought of it quite that way, we said, but perhaps he had a point.

"I thought you said there was a tax revolt in the United States," the Martian said. "Why add another tax now?" Because, we replied, Mr. Long and Mr. Ullman don't dare try to raise either the income tax or the payroll tax. Inflation is increasing the government's need for money, but reducing people's ability to pay. Every one agrees that inflation is a growing menace. "In that case, why even consider the VAT?" asked the Martian. "It would push up the price of every product, and be wildly inflationary." That was a trenchant observation, we conceded. We suggested that he send Sen. Long a postcard conveying the thought.

"There's an infinitely better alternative to the VAT," said the Martian. "If you want to cut both your income and payroll taxes, and keep funding Social Security, why not put a stiff tax on gasoline?" He shrugged. "You go too far," we said. "Americans will tax bread, or medicine, or the paychecks of people living at the very edge of poverty. But you must understand that this country holds gasoline in deep and reverent regard. To tax it (except, of course, for road building) would betray all of our traditional social values."

The Martian shook his head. "You Americans will never get either your taxes or your energy policy straight," he said, "until you learn to separate economics from your peculiar civic religion."

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Kennedy: Time to Act

Standing for president does not figure in Sen. Edward Kennedy's "time frame" — at least, he adds, "not at this time." One may reasonably interpret this as "Give the guy in the Oval Office a little more rope to hang himself."

From Jimmy Carter's thrashing depths, it is a desperate threat. The incumbent president, according to Washington wisdom, has no more than 60 days to salvage his career and his administration. But how do you meet such a ruthless deadline when the leaks in the ship — economic, foreign, personal — are myriad?

After Camp David, diplomatic triumphs will work no wonders. . . . No domestic recession is going to be cured in eight and a half weeks. No energy plan — and probably no SALT-2 treaty — is going to emerge in good enough order to make any impact.

Worse, there is no single enemy out there in the woods to attack. Teddy Kennedy is hanging onto his time frame to preserve party unity. How can you save someone from your own party who is not even a candidate yet?

Mr. Carter cannot fight through these 60 days. He can only hope. . . . Kennedy as candidate may not seem quite as desirable as public opinion during his noncandidacy makes out.

Quite apart from Chappaquiddick and the

ripples that a large family can create, there is the big political question of how the United States struggles from its slump.

Nevertheless, the jump out of the current time frame cannot come too soon. The United States would more happily be served by settling the business of who stands for the Democrats at the earliest possible point. If Kennedy intends to run, it would be far better for him to end the pussy-footing at once and commence in earnest the debate about the U.S. future.

— From the Guardian (London).

The Afghan Rebellion

The strength of the rebellion in Afghanistan is its popular base. There is little doubt of the widespread desire to maintain freedom and independence.

The country has recognized the threat of Soviet dominance inherent in the seizure of power by the small ruling clique — a threat made only too clear by the government's importation of Soviet specialists and its attempts to impose Soviet-inspired "reforms" by brutal repression.

But the rebels are weakened by disunity, a lack of central organization and the inability to evolve a coherent strategic concept. In spite of this, the government is far from having won the popular support that is essential if it is to cement its position.

— From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 15, 1904

ROME — An heir was born to the throne of Italy today. Queen Elena gave birth to a son shortly after taking an automobile drive in the park of Racconigi Castle. The infant prince is said to be very robust and to resemble King Humbert, his grandfather. He has been named Humbert and given the title of Prince of Piedmont. A great popular festival took place in Rome this evening to celebrate his birth. The Daily Telegraph in London says: "From the Alps to the Sicilian blue waters, there is joy exceeding because a man child is born into the world and there is again a royal heir in direct line to the virile and fortunate race of Savoy."

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1929

BERLIN — If there is a crisis in the Reichstag in the fall, it is likely to be produced by the question of unemployment insurance. The present Unemployment Insurance Act, passed in 1927, became a menace to the financial stability of Germany last winter. Then the unemployed severely of the winter, which swelled the list of the workless to nearly 2.5 million, drained the national Treasury. Twice the government had to ask the banks for short-term loans at exorbitant rates, and finally an internal loan was necessary. Little more than half was taken up by the public, showing how little confidence they have in the Treasury.



Carter and Kennedy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — For the last few weeks, the news has been dominated here, not by the major issues of public policy, but by political characters who know how to use the instruments of personal information for their own personal advantage.

It was Andrew Young and a collection of black and Jewish leaders who took over the debate on talking to some minor FLO functionary on the future of the Middle East. It was Sen. Richard Stone, D-Fla., and Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho, who dramatized the latest crisis of the Soviet "combat brigade" in Cuba, and pushed it into the headlines.

And now it is Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who has startled the capital by announcing that his mother and his wife, whose advice has not always determined his decisions in the past, now agree to support him if he challenges Jimmy Carter for the presidency.

A Lot of News

All this makes a lot of news around here but it doesn't make much sense.

There is no way to settle the problem of the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza in Israel without talking to the PLO, as the Israeli foreign minister, Moshe Dayan, has demonstrated by talking to their supporters himself.

Sens. Stone and Church, keeping in mind their re-election problems, have made a big issue of the Soviet "combat troops" in Cuba, who have been there for years and who have probably been doing most of their combat recreation at night. But the really critical issue in Cuba is the use of Cuban troops abroad in Africa and elsewhere to relieve the Cubans from the imminent collapse of their staggering economy, and this point seems to have been lost by Stone and Church.

For years, Kennedy has been another theatrical but distracting figure in this game of political illusions — a potential hero in the wings, who might revive the hopes and square the accounts of his murdered brothers. But by his decision to consider challenging Carter for the presidency, Kennedy has probably brought things back to some kind of reality.

For one thing, he has made the president realize he is in a hard fight for re-nomination in the Democratic Convention of 1980. He put the issue, as I understand it, courteously but directly, to Carter in their meeting at lunch the other day, and particularly after lunch, when Mrs. Carter was not present.

Vows to Fight

If my information is correct, Kennedy told the president he was seriously considering running for the presidential nomination next year, and the president, even more emphatically, replied that he respected Kennedy's right to do so, but would fight him at the convention for every last delegate.

There is an issue, however, among Carter's closest advisers on politics and policy, about how to fight off the Kennedy challenge. Carter himself, as I hear it, thinks he can deal with the savage politics of Washington as he did in the last presidential election, by going to the country — reaching out to the people in trouble in the hurricane areas of the South, slipping down the Mississippi and shaking hands with the understanding people in the little towns on its banks.

Some of his advisers disagree and think this populist, barefoot neighborly approach is pleasant

and nostalgic but a potential political disaster in the modern age. They're arguing that he is in trouble at least partly because he is not dominating the news, not taking command, not sounding "presidential," but allowing the likes of Young, Stone, Church and Kennedy, to take over the headlines and define the issues before the people for their decision.

Agreement

There is general agreement within the Carter administration that the president is in serious political trouble. The latest popularity polls — even the White House polls — startle them and there is a dispute — talked about on the side in the White House but not really put to the president directly — about how to deal with these problems.

Most of the president's advisers seem to be saying: Take it easy. Don't worry too much about Kennedy. Don't make the mistake Jerry Ford made in the last election when he concentrated on fighting Reagan for the nomination instead of thinking about the playoffs in the general election. It's a good thing, they tell Carter, that Kennedy is now in the race. Now he will have to deal with the issues and define what he would do with them.

The other view — shared by a few of Carter's supporters but not really argued out — though they insist that they discuss their honest differences with each other — is that his main hope now, with the polls and Kennedy and his own party running against him — is to challenge his opponents all the way.

By this it is meant that he should reject the demands of the big defense spenders, to defy the special interest lobbies, to reject the foreign and military requests of Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Israel and President Anwar Sadat in Egypt, and to insist on some reasonable version of support on his energy, inflation and Middle Eastern policies — or say quite clearly that he would get out at the end of his own term and let his own party and Republicans deal with the consequences.

Bad Situation

Carter is probably not going to choose this latter dramatic course and his wife, who is an important factor in the strange personal and political equations, unlike Lady Bird Johnson, who took Lyndon home — would undoubtedly oppose it vigorously if he even considered it.

— Letters —

Abortion View

Referring to George Will's article on the subject of abortion (HT, Aug. 21), Marian Converse very sensibly suggests that "women tell this story" (Letters, Sept. 7).

How helpful it would be if the fetus could express its opinion too — for surely the fetus is the leading character in this controversial drama. In answer to the essential question: Would you like to live in our world? — the fetus, traumatized by the pitiful sobbing of so many unhappy children, would probably reply: By all means "yes," if you give me food, shelter and love; by all means "no," if you can't give me food, shelter and love.

ESTHER DELCOURT.
Paris.

So the tendency in the White House, even if they resent Kennedy's challenge, is to make the best of what they agree is a very bad situation. Now, they say, "Jimmy will not be alone." Kennedy will now have to deal with the big issues — energy, inflation, prices and wages. And after Kennedy, then Ronald Reagan, John Connally, Howard Baker, George Bush and the rest of the Republican presidential candidates will have to do the same.

That is Carter's hope at the moment, and while he is not exactly amused by Kennedy's politics, he agrees that Kennedy is now bringing the campaign down to the real issues.

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Japanese, in Plain English

By Takao Tokunaka

TOKYO — Few people are aware of the state of Japan-U.S. trade in the noncommercial field. Although the U.S. trade deficit with Japan has been reduced of late, the balance remains heavily in Japan's favor. But while this is widely known, there is little recognition of the overwhelmingly one-way trade, with Japan deep in red ink, in vocabulary.

Perhaps a dozen or so Japanese words have infiltrated modern English usage. "kamikaze" and "hara-kiri" and a few others became familiar during World War II, and some food names such as "sushi" and "sushi" have slowly gained acceptance in American speech.

In contrast, though, Japan's importation of English words and phrases is enormous in scale. The Japanese have chewed, swallowed and digested hundreds and thousands of "bites" of American usage and regurgitated them daily in Japanese form. This importation and usage is so widespread, and increasing so rapidly, that numerous expressions borrowed from English are replacing even standard Japanese.

Counterfeit Word

"Towelke," written in "kana" (Japan's phonetic characters), is an excellent example of one unique form of adoption. "I saw this written on a shop sign the other day. Just what does it mean?" a Columbia University professor asked me recently. Well-versed in Japanese literature, both ancient and modern, he should have been the last foreigner I know to be mystified by a Japanese sign. "Why, that's so simple," I replied. "The first half is simply 'towel' and the 'ke' is from blanket. The whole word just indicates one of those light coverlets used on cool summer nights." But I never doubted that "towelke" was a perfectly legitimate English word — it still seems so reasonable as to be natural English. The fact is, however, this counterfeit word, coined by some Japanese advertising writer and rendered in Japanese "kana" is so divorced from standard English that its meaning defied the imagination of even an eminent American Japanologist.

Another example: The Japanese government's currently urgent campaign known as "sho-ene" (pronounced "show-ny"). Foreigners with a moderate knowledge of our

Trying to Turn Recession Around

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The latest economic news dashes hopes that a short and shallow recession can cure inflation. For the country is already in a recession, and inflation continues to mount.

So the immediate question is how to devise a tax cut that will arrest the recession in ways that do not aggravate inflation even further. A larger and more interesting question is whether the tax cut can be made the occasion for developing a comprehensive new economic strategy.

The evidence of recession comes with a new set of employment numbers. In August the jobless rate rose from 5.7 to 6 percent. Total employment went down by over 300,000 jobs.

Connected Events

Behind these figures is a long cycle of connected events. First, there was a drop in final sales. Next a rise in inventories. Then orders were cut back. In response, many factories reduced production. Only then did businesses begin laying off workers.

The drop in total jobs, in other words, is a lagging indicator. It tells enough of what has been happening in the second and third quarters to announce that the economy is very weak. Even Lyle Gramley, the super-cautious numbers man on the president's Council of Economic Advisers, says, "I wouldn't quibble about using the term recession now."

The onset of recession has not, however, curbed inflation. In fact, in large part it pinches in the supply of crude oil, food and housing. The Consumer Price Index is rising this year at an annual rate of over 13 percent. The underlying inflation rate — a term that forces out erratic supply pinches and measures the price rises manufacturers need to keep profits constant — is about 9 percent.

Very High

Historically, that is very high. Even so, inflation continues to mount. The production price index — which measures the price of goods before they reach retail markets — rose in August at a 14.4 percent annual clip. That means that in the next few weeks, the Consumer Price Index and the basic rate of inflation are apt to go up.

The expectation of such a rise is working strongly on persons with claims on credit and currency. Business demand for credit drove New York City bank loans to an all-time high this week. Rather than store their value in dollars, holders of currency have raised the price of gold to a record high.

To discourage borrowing and prop up the dollar, the Federal Reserve Board — under a new chairman, Paul Volcker — has recently forced interest rates to new highs. The coming rise in the price of gold and the volume of bank loans means that the Fed has to continue its tight money policies. With monetary policy thus immobilized,

the only way to brake a recession and to stimulate an economic turnaround, is by fiscal policy — tax and expenditures.

While a few old-line liberal Democrats favor stimulating the economy by more government spending, the consensus is that the best is a quick way to force a turnaround is through a tax cut. Despite pressure from Republicans and Democrats to get moving on it, the administration has been holding off in the hope that the recession might be short and shallow. But now it is clear that a stimulus tax cut will be pushed through the Congress early next year at latest.

The administration still hopes to shape the tax cut in ways that restrain inflation and promote supply. To that end there has been talk of concentrating relief in areas of investment depressing which fosters business expansion and in sales and payroll tax which do not show up quickly in the Consumer Price Index.

But there has been no agreement around the nature of the anti-inflationary tax cut. The longer the recession rolls, however, the harder it will be to develop consensus for anything but straight relief to consumers.

Makes Sense

In these circumstances, it makes sense, to me anyhow, to try to accompany the tax cut with a major move to get on top of the complex bundle of interrelated difficulties that comprise the national economic problem. To get more energy supplies there will be a decontrol of gasoline, or a big gasoline tax advocated by Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill. To hold down inflation, there would be freeze on wages, prices, interest and dividends.

Most important of all, the president would appoint a National Economic Commission with bipartisan membership from business, labor and government. The office of the commission would be to devise a comprehensive long-range strategy for dealing with the strange mixture of slow growth and rapidly rising prices which now is paring the economy in ways that damage the national polity and the U.S. role in the world.

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The International Herald Tribune solicits letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.

Nevadan Alleges Water Shortage

use Defeats Try to Refuse MX System

George C. Wilson

INGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI) — "Not in my backyard" gains the MX missile system in Congress yesterday, promptly crushed by the

times Sanini, D-Nev., his ne congressman, told the that the Air Force, with Carter's backing, wants

to put 70 percent of the MX system in Nevada and the rest in Utah.

He worried that there will not be enough water to supply the large workforce needed to build the system, and sought to disperse the system over several states. His effort came as the House continued debate on a bill authorizing \$42 billion for weapons.

Also during that debate, the House beat down an effort to de-

lete funds for a nuclear aircraft carrier. President Carter opposes the carrier so strongly that he vetoed last year's procurement because it included money for the \$2-billion ship.

Nuclear Siting Duck

By a vote of 286-112, the House rejected an amendment by Rep. Ronald Dellums, D-Calif., to eliminate funding for the carrier, which he calls a sitting duck in the nuclear age. The House also voted down 309-96 an amendment by Rep. Vic Fazio, D-Calif., to authorize money for an oil-fired Kennedy class carrier rather than fund another nuclear powered Nimitz carrier.

While the fight over a nuclear carrier is a perennial one, yesterday marked the first time that the MX system has come under challenge in Congress. The deployment scheme calls for hauling giant mobile missiles from one sturdy garage to another spread in a "racetrack" pattern at the bottom of deep valleys in Nevada and Utah. The cost is estimated between \$30 billion and \$40 billion.

Rep. Santini said that construction would overwhelm sparsely populated Nevada, which is already short on water. "They're talking about 22,000 to 30,000 employees building the MX racetrack in an area of 7,000 people. Where's the water going to come from?" he asked.

Rep. Santini urged that the racetrack be built on government land in Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico.

Letter of Welcome

Chairman Melvin Price, D-Ill., of the House Armed Services Committee read a letter from Republican Gov. Robert List of Nevada, welcoming the MX into the state.

Nevada's two senators, Democrat Howard Cannon and Republican Paul Laxalt, are divided on the MX, with Sen. Cannon endorsing it and Sen. Laxalt seeking assurances that the system would not lock up too much land in the state.

Rep. Richard Ichord, D-Mo., warned his colleagues that spreading the MX among four states would push the cost of the system "through the roof."

Rep. Price linked the MX with Senate ratification of the pending Strategic Arms Limitations Treaty, declaring: "It's foolish to think we're going to get a SALT treaty passed" without going ahead with the new land-based missile.

Rep. Santini's amendment was voted down 289 to 84 in one of several expressions of strong House support for the MX.

Another MX amendment, sponsored by Rep. Dellums, called for deleting money for the missile from the procurement bill on the ground that it was really a first strike weapon which would put a hair trigger on nuclear warfare. Rep. Dellums' amendment was defeated 305 to 86.

Europe Officials To Meet in Bern On Environment

BERN, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Striking a balance between maximum environmental protection and high revenue will be the dilemma facing the European Ministerial Conference on the Environment when it opens here next Wednesday.

"Since the first disturbing signs of technological damage to the countryside have become a top priority," said Wolfgang Mosel, the conference coordinator.

"This depends a great deal on how agricultural and forestry programs are planned and carried out, and these branches of a country's economy must realize that it is within their own best interests to protect the environment by not overcultivating or allowing random deforestation of large areas." Environment and interior ministers from 21 European countries, various observers and representatives from several international organizations will gather here for the three-day meeting. "It is hoped the conference will encourage the various countries to take further steps toward resolving the many different and pressing problems endangering Europe's environment," Mr. Mosel said.

I Warns

of Limits

Sept. 14 (UPI) — President Chung Hwee today warned not to spread fear in labor and rural presidential spokesman freedom of religion is clear," said Mr. Park, who ordered a special report on the report said that some belonging to the Urban Mission and the Catholic Association had encouraged labor activities in villages. "Other political and social, religious activities beyond the limits of laws constitution cannot be," Mr. Park said.



FAMILY BIKING — Olivia Junghenn takes a nap while her mother pedals home from a recent shopping trip in Melbourne. Their dog, Kamah, came along for the trot.

Swiss Communist Group Remains Political Midget

By Hanns Neuberger

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP) — When Lenin ended his exile in Switzerland in 1917 to lead the revolution in Russia, he was asked when a proletarian revolution could be expected in Switzerland. "With 3.5 million inhabitants and 3.8 million savings books, not for a long time," he reportedly replied.

More than 60 years later, the assessment seems to remain valid. The Swiss population has grown and so has the number of savings books.

With about 5,000 members, four deputies in the lower house of the Federal Assembly and a 2.4-percent share of the popular vote in the last federal elections, the Communist party — officially named the Party of Labor — has remained a political midget.

It continues to maneuver carefully between the policies of the Soviet Communists and those of the party in Italy and France. The word revolution is rarely used and all references to a "dictatorship of the proletariat" were struck from the party platform in 1944.

'Liberation'

The Swiss party says that its principal goal is the "defense of the material and ideal interests of the Swiss people" and a "fight for the complete political and economic liberation of all working people by the abolition of capitalism."

A small corps of veteran Communists have kept the party together despite numerous defections in 1956 and 1968 after the Soviet interventions in Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The honorary party leader is Jean Vincent, a Geneva lawyer who has held his seat in the Federal Assembly for 30 years and is up for re-election this fall. His fellow deputies from the party have been in office between 20 and 28 years.

The leadership stresses that it wants to change Switzerland step by step and without interference from abroad. "We want a change in

democracy by democratic methods," said Deputy Roger Dafflon.

Last June Mr. Dafflon became the first Communist mayor of Geneva, the only major Swiss city where the party has some strength. Under a rotation system in the city's council, he was to have become mayor in 1975 but was blocked by conservative and centrist councilmen. This year he won re-election to the council with a 57-percent share of the popular vote, making it impossible for his opponents to continue to bar him from the largely ceremonial post.

In the Federal Assembly, the Communists are allied with the Social Party, a small group based in southern Switzerland. Five other extreme left groups, including one pro-Chinese, have failed to win a seat in the assembly.

Obituaries

Scriptwriter Alexei Kapler, Did Films on Life of Lenin

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (AP) — Soviet film actor and scriptwriter Alexei Yakovlevich Kapler, 75, has died. Tass reported today. "Creating the image of Lenin was Kapler's life work," Tass said. His films focused on the founder of the Soviet state and included "Lenin in October" (1937) and "Lenin in 1918," which Mr. Kapler co-authored in 1962.

known as "Pastora Imperio," one of Spain's greatest flamenco dancers, died today. She started dancing at 13 and performed at the world premiere of Manuel de Falla's "Amor Brujo" at the age of 28. She retired at the age of 73.

Richard Sinatra

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 14 (UPI) — Actor Richard Sinatra, 43, a nephew of singer Frank Sinatra who used the stage name Richard Forbis, died Wednesday of cancer. He played numerous supporting roles on television and in films such as "None But the Brave." He also was an acting teacher.

China Approves

Measure to Clean Up Environment

PEKING, Sept. 14 (UPI) — China, admitting its ecology has suffered "serious damage," adopted its first environmental protection law yesterday, the Chinese news agency reported.

The law, approved by the standing Committee of the National People's Congress during its 11th meeting in Peking, includes measures to clean up China's environment. It also provides for legal action against individuals or businesses that do not comply with the new regulations, the agency said.

"The report said: 'The main form of pollution in China is industrial pollution' and it is 'necessary to strictly limit new sources of pollution.'"

"Effective measures" will be implemented "to reduce smoke and dust, and devices be installed to reduce noise and vibration," the report said. Industrial dust and toxic gases in working areas are to be reduced, and "no rubbish or sludge should be discarded in rivers or lakes or in the sea."

To ensure these measures are followed, the government will "criticize enterprises which pollute and harm the environment, levy fines or even stop production where necessary." The law also gives citizens the right to "file charges against organizations or individuals whom they deem to be causing harm to the environment."

Shark Attacks Australian

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 14 (UPI) — A small shark attacked a diving class in 300-foot waters off northern New South Wales today, slightly injuring a young man. Sharks do not usually swim in such shallow water.

Feeling of Helplessness Grows

Suspicious Shadow Last Vietnam POW

By Dan Lohwasser

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C., Sept. 14 (UPI) — Six months have passed since Marine Pfc. Robert Garwood emerged from North Vietnam after 13½ years of captivity, but the man heralded as the war's last victim by some and its last villain by others feels he is still a prisoner.

"In a way it's like when I was in prison camp," he says of the military's continuing investigation into that charges he collaborated with his captors. "I don't know what they are going to do with me. I don't have the power of my own life."

While the Marine Corps ponders his fate, the 33-year-old native of Indiana spends his days as a clerk and his nights with friends or driving along the streets of this military town in a dilapidated car that seems to reflect his outlook about the future.

"This car, it is nothing, and so I have nothing to lose," he said of the rusted, beat-up 1970 Mercury, a gift from his brother. It is the same outlook with which he views any action the military may take against him.

Cloud of Suspicion

"Nobody can hurt me anymore," he says. "Many times somebody says they want to hurt me, but what can they do? My body, my soul have become numb. What can they do?"

Pfc. Garwood emerged from Vietnam on March 26 after passing a note to a unidentified foreigner in Hanoi saying he wanted to come home. But there were no banners waving as he arrived in the United States under a cloud of suspicion.

Other prisoners of war have accused him of collaboration with the enemy. They say he walked patrols with North Vietnamese soldiers and helped to interrogate prisoners. Pfc. Garwood insists he is innocent and says he was captured outside Da Nang during a firefight, three weeks before his Vietnam duty was to end.

The Marine Corps says that the Garwood investigation is still under way and there is no way to determine when it will be complete.

Silent on Vietnam

Pfc. Garwood refuses to talk about specific charges, saying only, "I did what I had to do to survive." But as he remains suspect, his feeling of helplessness grows.

To some of his fellow Marines, he appears to have adjusted well in the five months he has been stationed here with his rank and \$146,000 in back pay and benefits frozen until the investigation is complete.

"He spent a lot of time in his

room. He spent a lot of time by himself," said one young Marine who lived near Pfc. Garwood when he first arrived. "He wouldn't tell you anything about it [Vietnam] even if you asked."

Strain Shows

Pfc. Garwood shows the strain of adjusting to a totally different lifestyle.

He is gaunt, balding and withdrawn and complains of frequent nightmares. He is taking medication for malaria and tuberculosis, and his lawyer insists he is not receiving the proper psychiatric care.

A half-dozen pictures of his nieces and nephews are taped across the dashboard of his car, and the subject brings a rare smile to his face.

"I like to go to parks and watch the children play, especially little league [baseball]," he said. "This is a dream for me that has not come true — to have my own family."

U.S. Criticized Britain, France in '50 UN Report

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)

— The State Department was critical of what it considered contemptuous responses given by the British and French at the United Nations three decades ago when the Soviet Union assailed their colonial policies, according to a government document released yesterday.

The criticism was contained in "United States Policy Toward Dependent Territories," part of a newly released 1,650-page State Department volume on UN affairs in the early 1950s.

Dated April 26, 1950, and labeled "secret," the document was written as a guide for U.S. representatives to the United Nations, which then had 59 members.

One section called on the U.S. representatives "to seek to prevent the Soviet Union from being regarded as the champion of colonial peoples" but recognized that "this is an exceptionally difficult task" because "the extreme positions taken by the Soviet delegation are often identical with the extreme views of native nationalist leaders."

'Contemptuous'

It said: "Soviet propaganda at UN meetings can often be effectively answered by temperate and rational responses" — something that the document said France and Britain neglected to do. "The British and French delegations [then representing the world's two major colonial powers] have sometimes met Soviet attacks with rather contemptuous dismissals." The document said that this response did not

31 Are Killed As DC-9 Crashes Near Cagliari

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Sept. 14 (AP) — An Italian DC-9 jetliner hit a mountainside today while attempting to land in rain and fog at Cagliari airport, killing all 31 persons aboard. All of the victims were Italians.

The domestic Italian airline ATI plane carried 27 passengers and a crew of four. The Rome-bound plane had taken off from Alghero on the northwestern Sardinian coast.

The plane burned after crashing. A worker at a factory near the mountains saw a "huge mushroom" of flames rise from the slopes. A police helicopter spotted the burning wreckage at dawn.

It was the first serious air crash on Sardinia in more than 25 years. In 1953 an Alitalia DC-3 crashed east of Cagliari, killing all 17 aboard.

U.S. Handicapped Week

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP) — President Carter yesterday designated the week of Oct. 7 as National Employ the Handicapped Week.

made a good impression on the delegates of nations that did not have colonies.

The State Department document called for counterpropaganda techniques "to expose the true character of Soviet actions and policies toward the dependent areas" and added that, "in the long run, of course, Soviet attacks should be met by the implementation of progressive colonial policies."

The United States, the document said, "should make every effort to set an example by improving conditions in its own dependencies [which then included Hawaii and Alaska] and should, wherever feasible, attempt to persuade other colonial powers to speed up the pace of development in their possessions."

Lawyer Charges Ben Bella Is Still In House Arrest

PARIS, Sept. 13 (Reuters) — Former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella is being held against his will in a guarded villa more than two months after Algerian authorities announced his release, his French lawyer said here today. Madeleine Lafue-Veyron described the villa southeast of Algiers as a "kind of improved prison."

The Algerian authorities announced on July 4 that independent Algeria's first president had been freed after 14 years under house arrest.

But Mrs. Lafue-Veyron said that she had been told that Mr. Ben Bella had asked in vain to be allowed to visit his mother's grave, to go to Mecca and to see his lawyer.

"Guards from the military police are posted in the cellar and they check the identity of all visitors," she said. Letters addressed to Mr. Ben Bella are censored or blocked and the telephone is tapped, she said.

Mr. Ben Bella was arrested in 1965 after he was overthrown by his defense minister, the late President Houari Boumedienne. Mr. Ben Bella was never charged or tried.

U.S. Envoy's Action Regretted by Seoul

SEOUL, Sept. 14 (UPI) — The South Korean government yesterday expressed regret over U.S. Ambassador William Glynn's mention of North Korea by its official name of "the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

Mr. Glynn is the first U.S. ambassador to use the official North Korean name while in office in Seoul. A ranking foreign ministry official said that the Seoul government was not planning an official protest to Washington.

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Around the Galleries

Contemporaries on View in London

Art History and the Cruel Fate of 'Minor' Artists

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Catherine Mannheim's gold, silver and ivory pendant, part of the Spink Modern Collection at London's Mall Galleries.

Education in U.S.

Schoolchildren Increasingly Stumped by Math

"Textbooks often promote a

The report divided its results by race, sex, region of the country, parental education and community size. Findings included that whites do better than Hispanics who do better than blacks, though the younger blacks have been closing the gap somewhat; boys and girls do about the same at 9 and 13, but boys do better at 17; the more education their parents have, the better the children do.

In the sale a landscape to which the cataloger had given the unexciting title of "A Fisherman in an Extensive Wooded River Landscape" carried the signature of one L.

Opera in East Berlin

Savary Gives Offenbach Gag-Filled Trip to Mexico

Mad, Mad Thing
Anyone familiar with Savary's work with his own company, which has linguistic perversity calls itself Le Grand Magic Circus, knows this Argentine-born Frenchman as a mad, mad, mad, mad thing. Since his unsubsidized company exists from hand to mouth, Savary periodically accepts a gig from a more affluent employer, and his Offenbach productions in Hamburg and Frankfurt, prior to this one, have provided him with a sideline specialty.

American primitives, all get picture interest and charm; it is to sell at \$462. The presale mate, ranging between \$330 and \$660, suggests that the owner of his reserve price at the 11th because the knockdown price about right commercially speaking. According to the mood one all this may be seen as a cruel fate to artists who did nothing establish their credentials or godsend to the handful of people who go about the world buying for its own sake on a limited budget.

The Actor at 65

30 Years of Burt Lancaster, From 'The Killers' to Deauville Retrospective

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT) — Burt Lancaster is spending a few days in Paris after attending the Deauville film festival where he was honored with a retrospective program which included "From Here to Eternity," "Elmer Gantry" and "Vera Cruz."

A copy of his first film, "The Killers," an elaboration of the Hemingway short story, which established him at once as a powerful screen actor, failed to arrive, but another, never before seen in Europe, "A Child Is Waiting," by John Cassavetes, was so enthusiastically received that it will probably have a belated release abroad.

Set in a clinic for retarded children, with Lancaster as the institute's director and with Judy Garland as an instructor, it is a moving account of attempts to awake response in youngsters rejected by their parents.

Lancaster, who is 65, has been a star for over 30 years. His career is amazing for its longevity alone. He attributes his lasting popularity to his having avoided type-casting as far as possible. He has played cowboys and Indians, cops and robbers, the person to Laurence Olivier's Gen. Burgoyne in a movie of Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple,"

pirates, a thinly-disguised caricature of the columnist, Walter Winchell, the bird man of Alcatraz, the Sicilian prince of "The Leopard," the Sinclair Lewis' charlatan evangelist in "Elmer Gantry," American generals jockeying for political power, American generals cracking up, the former-alcoholic chiropractor of "Come Back, Little Sheba," Tennessee Williams truck drivers, CIA agents and bandits.

"The challenge to do something different has always appealed to me — it still does," he remarked recently over a gin and tonic in the bar of his hotel.

Circus Training

Born in New York City, the son of a post-office employee, Lancaster showed ability for athletics at school and at 17 he joined a circus troupe. In 1941 he was playing the wendellite circuit and landed at the Orpheum Theater in Los Angeles. There his movie debut was delayed five years by a sharp remark uttered by a studio official.

"My agent wired me to see the casting director at Warner's," he recalled. "America's entry into the war was imminent, conscription had been imposed and the studios were hunting for replacements should their younger leading men be called up. An appointment was arranged and I showed up in a wrinkled suit and my hair tousled. The casting director took one look at me when I was ushered in and asked, 'Did your agent get drunk?' I turned on my heel and walked out."

"It was good luck and bad luck. I might have been harnessed by a studio contract for years and cramped by its requirements. In any case, I was soon in the Army and at the end of the war was on a USO tour in an aerobatic act."

Out of the service in 1945 and back in New York, Lancaster was called to read the part of an army sergeant in Harry Brown's war play, "A Sound of Hunting." He got the part and superlative notices. George Jean Nathan, the dean of the American critics, listed his performance as one of the season's best. Film offers followed, but he had doubts as to his abilities as a screen actor.

"Nothing to It"

"My reluctance was quickly squashed when I went to talk to a Hollywood talent agent, a bright, cynical girl," he laughed. "There's nothing to it," she said. "All you have to do is to look good and obey orders." Her candor about the movie-acting art — I had had visions of trying to be Emil Jannings — won me. I've only been on the stage once since "A Sound of Hunting." A couple of years ago I played Peter Stravinsky — peg leg and all — in a Civic Opera production of Kurt Weill's "Knickerbocker Holiday."

Lancaster has worked under di-



Burt Lancaster

work? Some years ago I was in New York to pick the critics' prize as best film actor of the year. Shelley Winters, an old friend, came to my hotel just before the dinner and said, 'Now that you're here why don't you come to the Actors' Studio and learn how to be an actor?' That's when the critics voted me above Olivier and Alec Guinness for screen work!"

Return to Hollywood

After a visit to Madrid next week to wander through the Prado, Lancaster returns to Hollywood to prepare two more films. The first, "Brotherhood of the Grape," is concerned with the California vineyards, and will be under the auspices of Francis Ford Coppola's company. The second is a sequel to one of the star's early hits, "The Crimson Pirate," a swashbuckling feature that will reactivate the producing company he formed in a bid for independent endeavor with Harold Hecht two decades ago. The Oscar-winning "Marty" and "Sweet Smell of Success" and "Bachelor Party" appeared under its banner. Lancaster's son, the au-

thor of the scripts for "The China Syndrome" and "The Bad News Bears," and his daughter, presently engaged in a motion-picture sales office in Europe, will participate in their father's revived company.

The deluge of theatrical memoirs pouring from the presses should signal that the time is ripe for Lancaster to write his autobiography. Unlike most of his colleagues he hesitates at the thought of such a venture, finding even letter writing torturous. As he boasts of enjoying challenge, he should rise to this one. His story would contain the history of the cinema after the last three decades.

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Art in France

Nice's Cinquecento Shown in Nice

By Michael Gibson

(IHT) — Nice is beginning to have a fair number of interesting art shows to offer during her season and through September, thanks to the Chagall Museum.

Summer the museum puts together a small selection of religious art, which is presented in scholarly trappings one now expects from any exhibition, but is remains of a scale that is tough not to place any undue demands on the ear's subject is "Venice, 1500-1600" and in-5 paintings, drawings and engravings from public and private collections (the more facts on permanent display in the Louvre are added) by 25 artists working in Venice during the 16th century. The artists include Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, but also Caneviani, Paris Bordone, Giovanni Bellini, and Leandro Bassano.

One of the presentation is that the works are eye level, which allows a more intimate approach to these works.

tion of works by artists who, on the whole, represent the fiercer core of the 16th century. Bad painting is often instructive to look at because it requires one to delve into the question of why it is, in fact, bad.

There are any number of obvious answers that do not go to the root of the matter. We respond today with laughter at what a 16th-century viewer would have considered tragic, exotic or edifying. The same cannot be said of art of the 14th or 15th centuries, for instance. The ridiculous, however, makes a grand entrance with the 16th century and is in steady progression thereafter.

A bit further down the street at the Galerie d'Art Contemporain des Musées de Nice, 59 Quai des Etats-Unis, is another tongue-in-cheek exhibition, this one devoted to Fluxus and running to Sept. 30. The movement claims descent from Dada in general, and John Cage, Yves Klein and Piero Manzoni in particular. The show itself is a friendly little collection of non-art gadgets, which entertains small children considerably.

Nam June Paik, Ben Vautier, Daniel Spoerri and Wolf Vostell are some of the names one comes across. There is a pingpong table with a collection of impossible paddles, various games that the audience is invited to fiddle with and garbled TV sets. All this is presented with good-humored simplicity and consequently bears no resemblance to the same work presented with more gravity and respect in Paris or in Kassel.

This dependence on context is in itself interesting. Nice has been something of a breeding ground for the French avant-garde, but the work shown here in the easygoing context of a resort, somehow strikes the viewer neither as a statement on art, nor as protest, nor even as provocation, but as a collection of rather funky pranks. And the catalog, with its proclamation that "anything can be art, and anyone can do it" (George Maciunas) invites one to view the venture as a sort of anti-art offshoot of the "Whole Earth Catalog."

Other shows in the area include the "Festival International de la Peinture" at Cannes (Château de Cannes, 10 Sept. 30).

Shift in Treatment

the content, what we mainly see is the shift in ment of religious subjects that came in the the Council of Trent. This council articulated ies that moved the Catholic Church out of the period. Among many other things, it laid out of religious art and shaped the drift of this art atures to come.

e of rhetorical attitudes and gestures instead icent expression of emotion is also charac- this period. It accounts for the highly read- ct of this art and the absence of authentic- many cases. What we find is a powerful and- charm that can be recognized even more through the distance and detachment that age allows. The show runs to Oct. 1.

Galerie de Ponchettes, 77 Quai des Etats- Oct. 14, is "Chers Matériaux et Cie," a collec-

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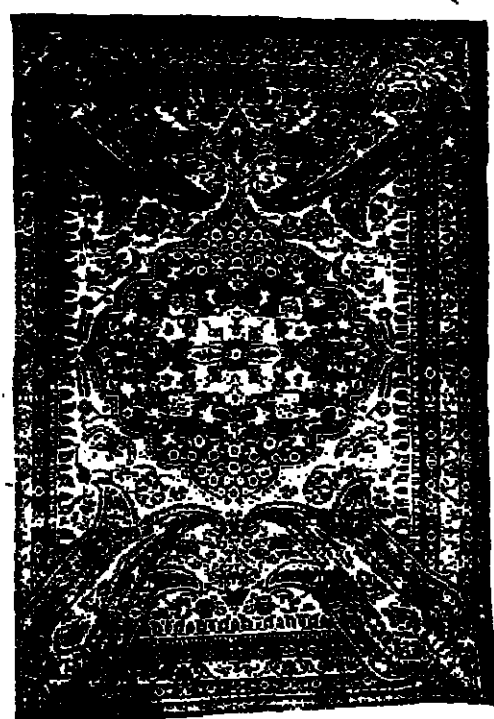
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U.S. Refineries Rocked by Patchwork Oil Policies and Shifts in Market

By Tom Rodburn
and Ronald L. Soble

LOS ANGELES — In 1882, when the Standard Oil Trust was formed, John D. Rockefeller controlled nearly all of the world's oil supply — without owning a single oil well or a barrel of crude oil.

Rockefeller's power derived from Standard Oil's stranglehold on 95 percent of the refining capacity in the United States, at that time practically the only supplier of oil products in the world.

Nearly a century later, although the petroleum industry has been transformed almost beyond recognition, refineries remain at the heart of the business. Without access to a refinery, crude oil is worthless. With it, fortunes can be made.

In the United States, several dozen large refineries and about 200 smaller ones form the crucial links in the long, complex chain that connects millions of oil consumers to the output of a handful of big oil fields scattered around the world.

As vividly demonstrated in the recent gasoline crunch, the decisions made at the refinery affect the pocketbook and the mobility of the United States. Short-run miscalculations by refinery managers last year and early this year were among the factors that led to the recent gasoline lines in the United States.

A Los Angeles inquiry has found that a series of critical decisions by industry executives and government officials — dating as far back as 1950 — left the United States particularly vulnerable to problems similar to the oil shortage triggered by the revolution in Iran.

Slowdown Factors

A chronic slowdown in the pace of refinery expansion and modernization in the United States has been produced by such factors as:

- Tax subsidies and environmental restrictions that created a demand by U.S. refiners for high-quality foreign crude oil.

- Federal regulations that later curbed imports of such crude but allowed a substantial overseas influx of heating fuel and other refined products.

- Industry mismanagement and mounting uncertainty among oil company managers who must decide on billion-dollar construction programs.

As a result, the U.S. refinery system, despite its size and complexity, is sadly outdated. Analysts inside and outside the oil industry agree. It is unable to run efficiently on the types of crude oil that are becoming more available and it is failing to refine enough gasoline — particularly unleaded gasoline — from the crude oil it processes.

This growing obsolescence and lack of flexibility in the United States have weakened the capacity to deal with oil supply problems, and will pose problems over the next several years to the \$1-billion investment in automobile catalytic converters, which require unleaded gasoline and are designed to reduce pollution.

For consumers, these refinery problems sharply increase the risk that there will be new shortages of heating oil, unleaded gasoline for automobiles and other fuels.

And although there is recent evidence of progress in overcoming some of the refinery shortcomings in the United States, it is probably going to be too little and too late to stave off serious problems over the next several years, experts predict.

"The rules of the game are changing so fast that refineries simply can't cope," said Lawrence Goldstein, assistant director of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. "The industry is not a faucet that can be turned on and off at will," he said in an interview at his New York office. "On the contrary, it needs business more than any other part of the oil business."

Instead of stability, however, the U.S. refinery system has been rocked in recent years by conflicting government regulatory moves and extensive supply and demand shifts in the marketplace.

In recent years, for example, U.S. demand for "light" products such as gasoline, jet fuel, home-heating oil, diesel fuel and chemical feedstocks has risen sharply, while demand for many "heavy" products, such as bunker fuel for ships, has been relatively restrained.

At the same time, the type of crude oil available to U.S. refiners has grown progressively heavier, as world shortages have forced greater use of heavier domestic oils. Only with expensive new equipment can refineries produce the desired mix of products from this type of crude.

Demand Changing

Meanwhile, the use of lead to boost octane in gasoline is being phased out by government efforts to reduce pollution from automobiles. But federal price controls have discouraged refinery improvement needed to keep pace with soaring demand for unleaded gasoline, which requires more crude oil, more expenditure of energy, and more use of specialized gasoline-making equipment for each gallon of production.

This year, the price controls on refineries were eased sharply. Yet even if they were abolished altogether, many refiners still would be reluctant to invest in new equipment since the demand for gasoline is expected to level off in the next few years with the introduction of more fuel-efficient cars.

"No one wants to build a refinery for a bulge in the demand curve," said Eric Thor, vice president and senior economist at Bank of America. "Thus, the U.S. refinery problem is not so much a question of total size. Rather, it is that the existing network needs to be upgraded, with new units replacing or supplementing old ones, so that it can produce more of the products consumers are demanding with the mix of crude oil supplies now available."

No one knows how much this would cost, although the sum clearly would be in the billions. But, for the present, many refiners have held back from massive modernization efforts. Government pricing regulations have made it more economical for refineries to import foreign oil than to invest in equipment to handle additional domestic crudes.

The impact of the price controls might not have been so serious, analysts said, had they not followed more than two decades of patchwork policies designed to balance the interests of big oil companies, their smaller competitors and consumers.

The current situation has its roots in the years following World War II, when the oil industry's main problem was not a shortage of oil but a glut, caused primarily by huge discoveries in the Middle East.

Worried that low world crude prices could cut into government revenue for Saudi Arabia and other oil countries, and thus increase the risk of a Communist takeover, the U.S. government allowed the major oil companies operating there to treat most of their oil payments as taxes to Middle East governments, rather than as royalties. This allowed the oil companies to

'The U.S. refinery system, despite its size and complexity, is sadly outdated.'

raise their payments for the crude oil without losing profits.

With a guaranteed supply of cheap crude and high profits from production, the "Seven Sisters" — the international firms controlling most of the world's oil fields — could afford to operate their refineries at a loss or on very low-profit margins.

"The majors made their money on production, with the highest profits coming out of the Middle East," said Barry Good, an oil analyst for Morgan, Stanley & Co. in New York. "Downstream refining and marketing were the poor stepchildren of the industry, necessary, mainly to get the oil to a customer."

This pattern inhibited the growth of independent refineries. But as long as there was a surplus of crude oil, competition at the pump flourished, the existing independents survived on the output of domestic fields and the excess supply of the major producers.

Cheap oil, however, threatened smaller U.S. producers, who could not compete with oil that flowed from the Mideast. The domestic producers struck back at the majors in the late 1950s, convincing Congress to pass an oil import quota to keep most foreign oil out and U.S. oil prices up.

U.S. import restrictions were made mandatory in 1959 and thus slowed construction of new U.S. oil refineries and expansion of existing ones. From 1960 to 1970, U.S. refining capacity rose less than 25 percent while demand for oil products increased more than 50 percent.

In 1970, a crucial turning point was reached — U.S. oil production peaked and began to decline. Import restrictions, declining U.S. out-

put and tight refinery capacity paved the way for a crisis.

The oil import program finally was abandoned in May, 1973. But this put the U.S. into the world oil market at a time when the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries was gathering strength due to the tightening market for oil.

Thus, the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo had a devastating effect. The Arab export "cutbacks" were less than 10 percent of the world oil supply," wrote Robert Stobaugh in "Energy Future," a book based on a six-year study at the Harvard Business School, "but they caused widespread panic. As one refiner explained, 'We weren't bidding just for oil; we were bidding for our life.'"

The need for a constant supply of crude put the refiners in a vulnerable position. As supplies dried up, the large companies kept the refining oil for their own refineries, drastically reducing the amount of oil supplied to the smaller, independent refiners, which were receiving almost half of their crude requirements from the majors.

Sharing Introduced

Desperate for oil to keep their refineries running, the smaller independents won passage in 1974 of an emergency federal program to protect their supplies in a shortage. Thus began the allocation system requiring oil suppliers to treat all their customers equally, rather than discriminating in favor of their own dealers or company-owned stations.

Meanwhile, in the face of OPEC's four-fold increase in world oil prices, the Nixon administration maintained controls on domestic crude oil.

The action reversed the position of refiners — giving the advantage to users of the lower-priced domestic oil. The government was forced to set up a complex "entitlements" program to balance costs and prevent the refiners with expensive foreign supplies from going out of business.

Although these steps were taken in response to a real dilemma, the effects of these separate, disjointed policies have been to subsidize further imports of crude oil.

School Starts for 40 Million Russians — and 3 Americans

This article about the experiences of their three children in a Soviet school was written by Washington Post correspondent Kevin Klose and his wife, Eliza.

MOSCOW (WP) — "Comrade parents, please stand over there," the woman pleads with us, a warm smile lighting her matronly face.

Before her, dozens of adults and hundreds of

children mill about the pleasantly shaded side yard of Moscow's Special School No. 5, greeting each other after the three-month summer vacation. As the teachers, whom one once humorously described as "our Politburo," work through the crowd, order emerges.

Soon the students — more than 600 in the school's 10 grades — are lined up in their uniforms beneath plywood class markers.

It was the first day of the school year in the Soviet Union. All over the vast country of 262 million people, similar scenes were repeated in the grim industrial cities, the ancient towns and the isolated hamlets as the centrally directed educational establishment swung into action in the 62d year of Soviet power.

More than 40 million youngsters took up their pens, textbooks and notebooks to start the fall semester on Sept. 1. Among them were our three children.

Bilingual

The older two, Cornelia (Nina), 11, and Brennan, 10, are in the fourth form grade, the general equivalent of the U.S. fifth grade. Nina and Brennan are now veterans of Spets Shkola Numer Pyat, which they entered in the fall of 1977 when our Moscow assignment began. They have become fluently bilingual.

Chandler, 7, entered the first grade after two years at the Anglo-American School and a year of weekly Russian lessons at home. The three are among a small group of foreigners — from Bulgarians to Indians — who attend Numer Pyat by virtue of the fact that it is just across Kutuzovskiy Prospekt from the large, fenced compound where hundreds of foreign families live under constant guard.

The school year is full of flowers, each child from cherubic 7 to pimply 17 clutching a bouquet for the teacher in an old Russian custom. Whatever our pride at our newly minted first-grader, it is working to the shiny emotions of Russian parents and grandparents clustering around their own beginning shkolniki.

Fathers with cameras dart like paparazzi. Babushkas brush tears from their eyes as the little ones line up. European Russian families seldom have more than one or two children, and each step of the way to maturity is the occasion for another pulse of the ineffably slavish mixture of joy and heartache. The first day of school is one of those steps.

Same Teacher

There is more here than meets the eye. Among the reasons that this is an important event is that in the Soviet system one teacher takes a class of students through the first three grades. According to Soviet educational officials, this approach has several advantages: It ensures that children who may have adjustment problems are not passed from teacher to teacher, and it provides a longer time for a caring teacher to grasp fully the potential of all the students at a time when they are most vulnerable.

By keeping teacher and students together for three years, the Russians foster the concept of a tightly knit collective run by a single authority figure who hones the sense of mutual responsibility for each individual's actions.

But it also means that a perennial laggard may find it difficult to get a fresh start in the crucial formative years of school. As for the impact of collective thinking and will upon an individual, much is known about this social patterning. Suffice it to say that it is an uncommon factor in most U.S. schools.

The uniforms add to the sensation of solidarity, but the scene is still a rich mixture of individual tastes. The boys wear handsome navy blue gabardine uniforms and white shirts for this opening day. In the fourth grade and above, most add the red neckerchiefs of the Young Pioneers, the Soviet youth group. The boys carry ersatz leather backpacks for their books.

The girls' uniforms are long-sleeved, wool-blend dresses of chocolate brown with removable white lace collars and cuffs and white aprons with frilled shoulder straps.

\$20 Each

These uniforms cost about \$20 each and resemble the uniforms worn by public school students in many European countries. The girls' dresses come with extra material at the cuffs, waist and hem to be let out as the child grows. Many girls are able with care and some effort to wear the same dress through their entire school career.

While the school sharply discourages the

Yet simply removing controls — as now advocated by groups as diverse as oil producers, the Department of Energy and several environmental organizations — would create its own problems, the analysts said.

Perhaps the most immediate danger would be a soaring price for scarce unleaded gasoline. If the price gap between leaded and unleaded gasoline were to widen further, many more motorists would seek ways to get around the restrictions on leaded gasoline thus increasing pollution from cars, environmentalists argue.

Today, in response to changes in the government price controls on gasoline that allow refiners to "tilt" more of their costs onto the price

of gasoline, oil companies are finally taking steps to upgrade their facilities.

Fluor Corp., a major engineering and construction firm, predicts that total U.S. investment in refineries will increase from \$1.2 billion in 1977 to nearly \$4 billion a year in the early 1980s. But even if such projections are correct, the United States will suffer well into the next decade from the years of delays in refinery projects.

And there is the additional dilemma that world crude supplies are expected to peak, perhaps by the end of the 1980s.

As the General Accounting Office, Congress' watchdog agency, said in a recent report: "The

central controlling factor will ultimately be availability of adequate crude supplies, whatever source."

"In a world where available crude supplies are expected to become tighter and oil-producing nations are expected to expand their refining capacity and limit sales of products, crude sales, expansion plans for additional refining are uncertain."

Or even more bluntly, says Ben Bell, a senior Gulf Oil executive, "In the real world, difficult to attract investment to a declining industry."

© Los Angeles Times



U.S. refineries: Growing obsolescence has weakened their capacity to deal with heavier types of crude oil.

France: Cities Facing Crisis From Rapidly Rising Debts

By Jacqueline Grapin

PARIS — The French reacted with disbelief a few years ago as they observed New York and other U.S. cities threatened by bankruptcy. For France, with its highly centralized government, would never allow a community to slide into insolvency.

But now the French face the same challenge that confronts the United States. Urban administrations are awakening to the fact that they are heavily in debt, and their prospects for achieving financial balance are remote.

The legislature will soon debate a bill promoted by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that aims to delegate greater responsibility to local governments. Among other things, the legislation would theoretically give mayors and municipal councils broader authority to spend their own revenues — but under central government surveillance.

The trouble, however, is that the cities and towns are so deeply in debt that, as Mayor Hubert Dubedout of Grenoble puts it, the proposed reform "would have us administer nothing more than penury."

Underlying the problem are the changes that have overtaken France during the rapid industrialization of the past generation.

Rising Expenses

Traditionally, municipal officials had little to do beyond issuing birth, marriage and death certificates, and, bedecked in tricolor sashes, perform wedding ceremonies. But as industrialization accelerated, they found themselves running huge urban enterprises.

Attracted by factory jobs, people flowed from the villages into cities, with the result that local governments became burdened with rising housing, education, traffic, recreation, sanitation and other needs.

Above all, they became saddled with debts, despite assistance from the central government, which was unable to keep up with the financial aid for required construction.

Since expenditures have outpaced tax revenues, the total deficit of France's towns and cities has more than doubled over the past five years to about \$25 billion. That may be small compared to U.S. magnitudes, but it is dramatic in France, where debt is considered tantamount to crime.

The situation is especially critical for the big cities. If they had to satisfy conditions imposed by banks on private industry, most would be sent into receivership. The Finance Ministry estimates that, on the average, those municipalities with more than 100,000 inhabitants have operating funds for less than two months.

Cost of Debt

France's second largest city, Lyons, exemplifies the dilemma. In 1972, anticipating growth, it embarked on an ambitious public works program that included the construction of roads and the renovation of old neighborhoods.

But, partly because of the recession, 80 percent of the investment had to be underwritten by loans, so that nearly half of local taxes go toward paying off the debt.

An even more extreme case is that of Creteil, a new town on the outskirts of Paris. Conceived

school's director that the school had special responsibilities in view of the 1980 Olympic Games. The school must excel and honor capital city and the students must excel to honor themselves and the school, she says.

For this school and about 100 others like it, the 1,100-school Moscow grade school system excellence is not only a matter of pride but intense personal interest on the part of the parents. School No. 5 specializes in the teaching of English as a foreign language, beginning in second grade. And the mastery of English means wide horizons for these children in life. That is why the elite of Moscow try to send their children there, and why parents monitor their children's performance with a scrupulousness that many Americans would find unusual, not to mention suffocating.

Rates Differ

Taxation levels vary from one place to another. A worker in a public housing project, for example, may pay the same real estate tax as his employer, who lives in a mansion in a posh district.

Similarly, doctors, lawyers and other professionals may pay extraordinarily high taxes in industrial city, where the rates are high, practically nothing if they live in a so-called "dormitory town" outside the urban area.

The system is further complicated by the fact that towns and cities have little control over tax receipts they collect, which are turned over to the central government and returned to them under an antiquated distribution formula.

The central government furnishes towns with one-third of their financial direct subsidies. The local governments are authorized to levy four kinds of taxes: on professions, dwellings, buildings and undeveloped land — but the formula under which these taxes are calculated is based on a 19th-century code that has no present-day relevance.

One of Giscard's proposed reforms is to limit the municipalities to spend the local taxes they collect. But the towns and cities would have to function under central government supervision.

Mayors Seek Aid

Critics of the reforms also point out that municipal authorities would still bear the weight of building schools, roads, stadiums and the basic structures in their communities, but with no additional funds from the central government.

Aware that this would drive them into debt, a group of mayors recently urged that the central government give them a constant of receipts from the value-added national sales tax. The request was politely refused.

So a vicious cycle has been created, in which local governments are forced to borrow more and more, thereby piling up high-interest debt for which they will have to borrow more money to pay.

It may be, therefore, that France has to rest the rest of the modern world, where poor are as common as, say, poor people.

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Jacqueline Grapin specializes in economic issues for Le Monde, the French daily newspaper.

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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Saturday-Sunday, September 15-16, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

Bankers Fear Escalating Rate War

David G. Pearson
Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — An interest rate war in Europe is beginning to un-
dermine the stability of the
European monetary system, bank-
ers say. The war is being fought
by the major banks of Europe,
which are trying to protect their
current rates from being undercut
by a new round of rate hikes.
The war is being fought in the
European money market, where
banks are trying to protect their
current rates from being undercut
by a new round of rate hikes.

pressure will be aggravated as the
higher cost of credit hits the econ-
omy.
French banks raised their basic
lending rate to 10.75 percent
this week from 10.05 percent.
The fifth increase since July
June's 8.80 percent. The move was
in response to action by the Bank
of France earlier this week, when it
raised its discount rate for Treas-
ury bills three times in as many
days. The tightening is in line with
the government's policy of raising
domestic interest rates to a level
sufficiently attractive to overseas

investors so that the stability of the
French franc is maintained.
But in its latest monthly bulletin
on credit trends, the Cte Bancaire
group notes that the relatively fa-
vorable economic conditions pre-
vailing in France do not necessarily
constitute a shield for the franc.
The bank fears that if the U.S.
authorities embark on a more re-
strictive monetary policy, causing
U.S. interest rates to spiral, Euro-
pean rates will be pushed up
accordingly. "It's to be hoped that
the abrupt slowdown being ob-
served in the U.S. will disguise

monetary authorities there from
pursuing a policy of increasing the
cost of credit," they add.
The report comments: "While a
readjustment of parities within the
European monetary system to take
into account differing inflation
rates is not to be excluded, the in-
ternal economic conditions in
France (except in the case of as-
siduous labor or political distur-
bances) should not justify any at-
tack on the French franc which
would necessitate a substantial rise
in interest rates."



Daniel Amzallag

People in Business

Revision France has named Ques-
tor's general director for Europe,
the Midwest and Africa, Daniel
Amzallag, president and chief ex-
ecutive officer of Jacques Bergson,
who has been named president of
Pierre Balmat Perfumes Interna-
tional.

Japan Measures Promised

TOKYO, Sept. 14 (Reuters) —
Japan's Finance Ministry will take
necessary measures to prevent the
yen from weakening against the
dollar, Japanese Finance Minister
Ipppei Kaneko said today.

While he did not say what mea-
sures the ministry might take,
Kaneko noted that the Bank of
Japan might increase its yen sup-
port intervention on the Tokyo for-
eign exchange market, which has
been mainly modest in the past few
weeks, or raise its official discount
rate, currently 5.25 percent, after
the Oct. 7 general election.

Mr. Kaneko told a press confer-
ence the ministry is apprehensive
that increased differentials between
U.S. and Japanese interest rates
may lead to a yen decline, boosting
Japanese wholesale prices. Noting
U.S. prime lending rates are now
at record levels, causing the dollar to
rise briefly today to 224 yen in
Tokyo, he said the hoped U.S.
prime rate and the dollar's value
against the yen have reached their
limits.

Denmark Rates Up

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 14 (AP-
DJ) — Denmark raised its discount
rate by 2 percentage points to 11
percent effective Monday to relieve
pressure on the krona in the Euro-
pean monetary system, the central
bank said. The last increase was
June 15 from 8 percent. The Na-
tional Bank cited the continued rise
in interest rates abroad.

Fed Said Under Pressure To Tighten Credit Again

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (Reuters) —
The sustained growth of the U.S.
money supply is likely to lead to
further tightening in the Federal
Reserve Board's monetary policy at
Tuesday's meeting of the Fed's policy-
making Federal Open Market
Committee, money market analysts
say.

Meanwhile, at a meeting with re-
porters today, Treasury Secretary
William Miller reiterated the ad-
ministration's policy of maintaining
a tight money policy. The Fed's ad-
ministration was on the right track, Mr.
Miller said. The result of recent soaring
energy costs which had helped spur
inflation, but he declined to com-
ment on whether U.S. interest rates
might rise further.

13% Prime Spreads

Citibank today raised its prime
rate a half-percentage point to 13
percent, matching the record high
level set earlier in the week by
Chase Manhattan Bank, and was
followed by other major U.S.
banks, including Bank of America,
Manufacturers Hanover and Harris
Bank.

Money market analysts said that
although the sharp \$2.7-billion rise
reported yesterday in the narrow-
ly defined M-1 for the most recent
statement week was below expecta-
tions, analysts noted that overall
growth remains well above the
Fed's target rates.

On Eve of Belgrade Meeting

New Solutions Seen for Strained World Economies

Hobart Rowen
GTON, Sept. 14 (WP) — The major Arab oil
countries, the world's
leading oil producers, are
showing signs of in-
creasingly higher unemploy-
ment, higher money market
rates, and higher inflation in
the consensus just two
of the major conferences
where the World Bank
and International Monetary
Fund, their annual meeting
called "Group of 77"
and 115 developing coun-
tries in the Yugoslav
short-term solutions are
emerge there, even
horizons are expected to
on a long-term process
ally will ease some of the
pressure on the dol-
lar currency markets.
There is a glimmer of
current world outlook,
at all major nations are
stage of the economic
Treasury undersecretary
for international affairs
Anthony Solomon in an interview,
Germany and Japan are
a considerable econom-

In the last few years, "economic
growth" in the industrial countries
has been close to 4 percent, while
for the 1960s, the average was
about 4.5 percent. "Enough for
jobs to keep pace with growing
populations."
But oil-price developments have
altered prospects. The price tag for
OPEC's increases since 1973 is put
by IMF Managing Director
Jacques de Larosiere at about \$77
billion a year. That includes \$65
billion added to the net-import bill
of industrial countries, and an extra
\$12 billion that must be paid by the
poorer developing countries.

The result is a serious price spiral
in Europe and elsewhere in the
world. Dealing with it will cause
difficult political problems for all
national leaders. The pessimists ex-
pect another OPEC-price rise this
year and worry even more about
new interruptions in supplies; op-

timists expect price steadiness for a
year or two with no supply threats.
As of mid-1979, most economists
in the major international organiza-
tions expected that economic
growth in the industrialized coun-
tries in the year ahead would be no
more than about 2 percent, with in-
flation running at about 10 percent.

As bad as that sounds, forecas-
ters now think that the world situa-
tion has deteriorated even more
since OPEC's last price boost at
mid-year, because the United
States has clearly entered a genuine
recession. "What we can foresee
now for the near-term," says inter-
national trade specialist Harold
Malmgren, "is an almost inordi-
nate combination of accelerated in-
flation, recession, decline in real in-
comes and in demand, turbulence
in currencies, uncertain monetary
policies, and serious balance-of-
payments problems for both rich

and poor countries, without the
normal anti-cyclical cushioning
processes fully at work."
A major question relates to the
future of the dollar. It has been
shaky as a result of the OPEC price
increase, and worldwide uncertainty
generated by President Carter's
Cabinet shake-up. Only generous
intervention to prop the price, and
high interest rates, have prevented
a new run on the dollar.

"We are committed to maintain-
ing a sound and stable dollar," Mr.
Miller said. Privately, leading offi-
cials add that the dollar will never
again be allowed to drop as sharply
as it did last Nov. 1.

The implication is that officials
will ignore the deflationary impact
of high interest rates, if necessary,
to support the dollar. This new atti-
tude pleases foreigners who say
that if the administration's determi-
nation does not erode, exchange
rates may be relatively steady even
if the world goes through a mild re-
cession in the next year or two.

Yet another step toward stabiliz-
ing exchange rates is expected to
result from the one concrete
achievement expected from the
World Bank-IMF meetings: estab-
lishment of a "substitution
account" in the IMF. The idea is to
create a means by which central
banks holding surplus dollars can
turn them into the IMF for a re-
serve asset priced in special draw-
ing rights, the reserve unit created
by the IMF. After long hesitancy,
the United States has come around
to supporting this plan.

Nevertheless, even as world fi-
nancial leaders prepare for the Be-
lgrade meeting, there is a degree of
skepticism. They question whether
even Federal Reserve Chairman
Paul Volcker will be able to pursue
an austere monetary policy if un-
employment deepens — as seems
likely.

News and Notes

IBM has agreed to look into the
possibility of negotiating a settle-
ment with the Justice Depart-
ment of the antitrust charges at
trial in New York since May,
1975. Judge William Muligan at
a Court of Appeals observed that
the 10-year-old IBM case "is last-
ing longer than World War II."
The court earlier denied an IBM
request for a temporary stay in the
trial pending its decision on a
motion by IBM to remove Judge
David Edelstein, who is presiding
over the mammoth antitrust case
in federal district court. IBM
wants Mr. Edelstein removed for
allegedly showing bias and prej-
udice toward the company.

Rolls Royce expects its factories
in the Midlands region of
England to open Monday despite
the planned two-day national en-
gineering strike, the company
says. The factories around Derby,
which account for almost
12,000 of the total 30,000 work-
force, indicated a majority in fa-
vor of returning to work at cur-
rent rates of pay after the company
said all would have to be paid
off next week if the strike contin-
ued.

BSN-Gervais Danone will sell
various holdings in European
firms to Pilkington Brothers for
\$7.5 billion Belgian francs (about
\$269 million). The holdings are
Danone's 73.7-percent owned
Belgian subsidiary, Meuseval
SA, comprising the whole of the
Belgian firm Gervaisel, the
whole of a majority holding in
Glas Fabrik de Mass of the
Netherlands, a 56.48-percent
stake in Dahlbusch Verwaltungen
and 12.38 percent in Flachglas,
both of West Germany. Pilkington's
direct and indirect stake in
Flachglas also will be raised to
54.85 percent, BSN says. The
agreement is subject to approval
by the relevant authorities, the
company adds, and up to a quar-

Six automakers are competing
for a \$1-billion order to build
China's third truck factory, Gen-
eral Motors says. Besides GM,
Ford and International Harvester
of the United States, Volvo of
Sweden, Mercedes-Benz of West
Germany and Renault of France
"hope to hear something in the
next couple of months," says
John Quick, GM vice president
for Asia and the Pacific. China's
first truck plant was built with
Soviet help in the 1950s and a
second built later by the Chinese
themselves. The next plant, of a
yet undetermined size, would
probably be located in the
Yangtze valley to take advantage
of water transportation in a
country where rail facilities are
few, he adds. Mr. Quick says the
proposed plant was a joint ven-
ture and "we would expect China
to have working control."

Minnesota Mining & Manu-
facturing's Mincom division an-
nounced a new generation data-
cartridge system that gives a 4x-
inch data cartridge more than
twice the capacity of a 2.400-foot
reel of computer tape or dozens
of floppy disks, the company
says.

Rockwell International units
received two U.S. Air Force con-
tracts worth more than \$450 mil-
lion for work on the full-scale de-
velopment phase of the MX mis-
sile program.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated			
Britain			
Pearson (S.) & Son	1978	1979	
First Half			
Revenue	218.77	189.48	
Pre-tax Net	14.92	17.0	
Per Share	0.133	0.156	
Japan			
Kirin Brewery	1977	1978	
First Half			
Revenue	447.670	428.610	
Profits	9,230	9,490	
Kubota			
First Quarter	1977	1978	
Revenue	114,190	100,770	
Profits	4,500	4,400	
Per ADR	71.00	71.00	
Mitsubishi Chemical Ind.			
First Half	1977	1978	
Revenue	295,930	255,830	
Profits	2,850	1,370	
CAPITAL AVAILABLE			
Funds available internationally for Viable Projects \$500,000.00 minimum Venture Capital Consultants 15200 Ventura Blvd., Suite 502A Sherman Oaks, California 91403 U.S.A. (213) 789-0422 Telex 651255 VINCAP USA			

E. Germany Set On Credit Pact With France

PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) — East
Germany has agreed to spend 12
billion French francs, equal to
about \$2.8 billion, on French capi-
tal goods and turnkey plants over
the next five years under an agree-
ment signed here today, the Eco-
nomics Ministry said.
France will provide the necessary
financing for the projects, the min-
istry said. The cost of the credits —
expected to be 7.5 percent plus 0.5
point for foreign-trade risk insur-
ance — will enable France to win a
number of major industrial con-
tracts for which French companies
have been meeting stiff international
competition, analysts noted.
It is believed that 40 percent of
the credits will be used to develop
East Germany's automobile and
truck industry. The major French
automobile companies, PSA Peugot-
Citroen and the state-owned
Renault have been negotiating for
several years with the East German
authorities.

Gold at Record \$345.80

From Agency Dispatches
LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ) —
The price of gold was fixed at a
record high of \$345.80 an ounce in
the afternoon here before easing
slightly to close at \$344.50-\$45.25.
bid and asked, up a sharp \$11 from
yesterday. Sterling fell sharply to
\$2.1617 from \$2.2040 late yester-
day as the Bank of England offered
little resistance to widespread sell-
ing, dealers said.

In Zurich, gold touched a record
high of \$346-347 an ounce on tre-
mendous turnover before slipping
to end at \$344-345 an ounce,
matching London's \$11 gain. Deal-
ers said the rise was a speculative
technical run, primarily in response
to the sharply higher prices on the
New York Commodity Exchange
futures market, and the price could
be expected to surge again next
week.

and compared to the previous
record set Sept. 6 of \$340.85 an
ounce.
Currency dealers offered no par-
ticular reasons for sterling's sharp
fall which came to about 8.8 cents,
or 3.9 percent for the week.

"Large amounts of speculative
money moved into the country ear-
lier this year and it is now moving
out," one dealer said. "I don't think
much can be said beyond that."

An expanding strike among Brit-
ain's mechanical engineering work-
ers, demands for a 65-percent pay
increase by the National Union of
Miners and other signs of labor un-
ion unrest were generally men-
tioned as undermining confidence
in sterling. However, the market
may have also been influenced by

an improbable rumor that sterling
would join the European monetary
system shortly, dealers said.
Elsewhere, the dollar finished
steadily in relatively quiet trading at
1.8122 Deutsche marks, about
unchanged. The dollar also was
steady against the Swiss franc at
1.6332.

However, after Tokyo reported
Japan's customs-clearance trade
deficit totaled \$1.647 billion in
August, an unexpectedly large fig-
ure compared to the year earlier
surplus of \$1.292 billion, the dollar
moved up against the yen. How-
ever, what appeared to be Japanese
central bank sales of dollars in the
Hong Kong and Singapore markets
and later in London helped restrain
the dollar, which ended at 223.35
yen, down from 223.45 yesterday.

Industrial Production Off 1.1% in August for U.S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 —
Paced by a 15-percent drop in au-
tomobile production, U.S. industrial
output plunged 1.1 percent last
month for the worst performance

since April, the Federal Reserve
Board reported today.
The Fed's production index for
August stood at 150.9 percent of
the 1967 average, up 2 percent from
a year earlier.

At a breakfast with reporters,
meanwhile, Treasury Secretary Wil-
liam Miller said the U.S. recession
is at the halfway point, indicating
that recovery should begin early
next year. Mr. Miller said he be-
lieves the country entered a moder-
ate, short recession in the second
quarter and added: "I believe we're
halfway through it right now."

August's seasonally adjusted out-
put decline was the steepest since
April when industrial output fell 1.4
percent, the Fed said. But the two
months differed in that the April
plunge was caused primarily by the
nationwide Teamsters Union
strike, which severely hampered
production.
Production had risen a revised
0.1 percent in July and was un-
changed during June.

Durables Off

The Fed said durable consumer-
goods output fell sharply for the
third straight month, mainly due to
a production drop in autos, small
trucks and vans. Automobile as-
semblies were at a 7.5-month-unit
annual rate during August, well be-
low the 8.9-million annual rate in
the first half.

Production of business equip-
ment in August dropped 0.8 per-
cent after remaining unchanged in
July and rising 0.1 percent in June.
Consumer goods production
dropped 2.1 percent after declining
0.5 percent in July and 0.2 percent
in June.

Output of materials dropped 1
percent last month following in-
creases of 0.6 percent in July and
0.2 percent in June.

Thinking Shifts by Establishment

New Emphasis on Industrial Policy Urged for West

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT) —
The following issues fall under the
broad tent of industrial policy, a
subject still unfamiliar to many:
What sort of synthetic-fuel pro-
gram should governments promote
to reduce dependence on foreign
oil? Should the governments bail
out loss-making industries such as
Chrysler or risk letting them fail —
at what cost in loss of national out-
put, employment, growth? What
sills nations' steel industry and do
they need even more protection
than at present?

New Study

Some economic skeptics always
doubted that the problems of na-
tional economies — and of a world
economy freighted with national
rivalries and split between rich and
poor — could be neatly solved. But
now the Trilateral Commission, a
private body of highly-placed busi-
nessmen, economists and former
government officials in the United

States, Western Europe and Japan,
has called for greater stress on in-
dustrial policies to correct the
structural defects of their national
economies.

In a new study, "Industrial Policy
and the International Economy,"
written by John Pinder of the
Policy Studies Institute in London;
Takashi Hosomi of the Industrial
Bank of Japan and John Diebold of
the Council on Foreign Relations
in New York, the Trilateralists — a
group founded by David Rockefeller
that once included President
Carter and half his Cabinet — de-
clare that, while wrong-headed in-
dustrial policies can lead to waste,
inefficiency and protectionism, a
sound public policy can help to
strengthen industry and facilitate
the structural transformation of the
economy.

Such a policy, the report says,
can contain or weed out the econ-
omic and social measures that re-
duce the dynamism of industry:
"Positive industrial policies can
promote innovation, research,
development, investment and the
establishment of new firms; and
this can be linked with manpower
policies that insure training for the
necessary skills."

The report signals a major shift
in Establishment thinking from de-
mand to supply-oriented policies to
a shift required not just by the
"supply recession" in which the
United States finds itself, but by
the more fundamental supply con-
straints of the new era of energy and
commodity shortages, after the
long boom since 1945.

Of course, there is nothing new
about the subject. Alexander
Hamilton's "Report on Manu-
factures," recommending tariffs to
build up domestic industry, encour-
age foreigners to invest in the Uni-
ted States and help Americans bar-
gain for access to European mar-
kets for their exports, was the first
major U.S. exercise in industrial
policy.

The present push for industrial
policies results from both domestic
and international pressures when
both the old-time religion of de-
pendence on the free functioning of
markets — "the invisible hand" —

and the "new economics" of man-
age aggregate demand appear to
have failed.

Technological change and the
enormous scale of mass-production
industries, augmented in many cases
by national monopolies, have
undermined the atomistic assump-
tions on which free-market econ-
omics was based. And chronic in-
flation and unemployment have
undermined faith in "macroeco-
nomic" policy — the use of tax,
budget and monetary policies to in-
crease or decrease the demand for
what the economy is capable of
producing.

Under this policy, the market
could handle the basic "microeco-
nomic" decisions of what to pro-
duce, how to produce it, for whom,
and how fast the economy would
grow, as the classical theory of
Adam Smith, David Ricardo and
their disciples maintained. And
problems of welfare, equity and the
environment could safely be
ignored.

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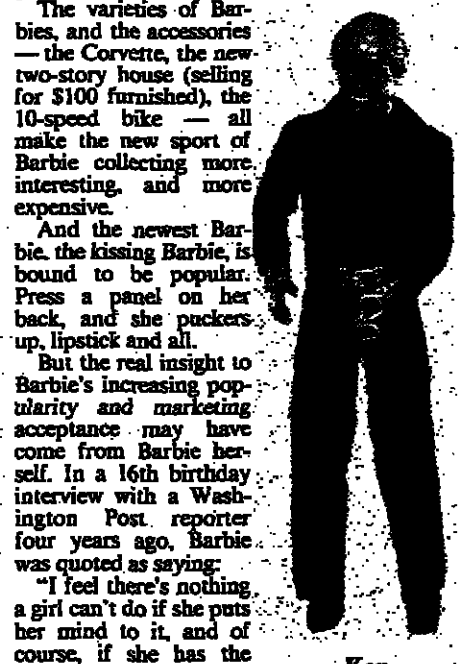
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Still, Mattel has made changes. Barbie's hairstyle has changed three times in her 26 years, and facial features like eyebrows have changed to reflect the times.



Lillian Carter, the president's mother, says she would vote for Sen. Edward Kennedy, but only if

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